THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,433—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Sept	OCEANA	7000	....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	EGYPT	8000	....	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov,	DELHI	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th „	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MALOJA	12500	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

6th Jan.,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
	EGYPT	8000	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000	......	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Lahore	7163	...	...	13 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	3389	...	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	...	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	4388	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	8030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5115	4 Jan. 12.	17 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl.
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes. Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2185	Fri.	8th Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2184	Mon.	11th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	14th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Sept, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, on Wednesday 20th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

7th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Nov. „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, „
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	S. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice...... Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London...... „ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back...... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice...... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back...... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ...... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back...... „ 675
Saloon Class to London...... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ...... „ 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St, Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C,

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
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Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS,

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A TRIBUTE TO CULTIVATED TASTE.

As a GIFT Hawkes Cut Glass is peculiarly desirable. For the adornment of the home table, the touch of refinement, the glint of beauty secured by even the simplest design, is a delight to the leisure of the eye.

Hawkes Cut Glass possesses qualities of colour form and surface which have won for it the preference among judges of rare wares, Hawkes Cut Glass is "The choice of the connoisseur".

The decoration of a Hawkes piece is beautifully proportioned to the lines of the design. It is in the forms themselves that beauty is chiefly sought for, in the frank and natural play of line and light.

The changing taste in table glass is happily reflected by a "Hawkes" group. The delicacy, grace and exquisite fashioning of Hawkes pieces when compared with the heavy, uninspiring glass of the well-loaded table twenty-five years ago, proves how thoroughly these artists have mastered the possibilities of their material.

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JEWELLERS, and WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once, Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

Telephone No. 1718.
Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test,
Unicorn	125°	„ „
Vishnu	125°	„ „

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS,
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Prince's Dock, No. Q Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the good from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

I MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of CHANGE of OWNERSHIP, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "SIBIRIEN," of Bombay, of gross tonnage 3,137 Tons, Register Tonnage 2,023 Tons, heretofore owned by Charles John Kidd, of 46 Leadenhall Street, London, for permission to change her name to "MANSURI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay, as owned by the said Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR of Shipping, at Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this fifth day of September, 1911.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZI,
Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOWROJI MANECKJI SEIT, SERENEBAI JAMSHEDJI OONWALLA and NOWROJI JAMSHEDJI OONWALLA, the proving Executors and Executrix respectively of the last Will and Testament of JAMSHEDJI FARDUNJI OONWALLA, deceased, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, leave or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and they will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground (redeemed from the payment of all foras to Government), together with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 485, New No. 13946, Old Survey No. 158, and New Survey No. 1/7041, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sleater Road, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Sorabji Battliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Vayadina, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Cowasji Sorabji Battliwalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3701 (1) and Street No. 4, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Jamsetji Fardunji Oonwalla, and are now vacant,—Dated this 6th day of September, 1911,

UNWALLA & PEEROZSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of Goods traffic of all descriptions.

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

Consignors are requested, in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp station it will be most convenient for them to effect delivery and goods should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods are to be booked. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and when goods are despatched in small Consignments, insufficient to form a complete wagon load, Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive label for the particular Camp Station to which their goods have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3[illegible] August, 1911

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENTAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRODUCE.

THEIR LATEST DEOLALI SUCCESS.

THE CRUISE OF THE S. Y. SUNSTAR.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-30 P.M.

By the kind permission of Lt.-Col. Vaughan and the Officers, 1st Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the band of the Regiment will form the orchestra.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Soldiers in uniform half price.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

AT THE SKATING RINK,
on 20th SEPTEMBER, at 9-30 P.M.

SIX CONTESTS.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE,
Plan at SOUNDY and CO.
Prices Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3 and 2.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

OUR POPULAR PROGRAMME.

THE BLUNTED SWORD.
Fun humour and hearty laughs.

MELBOURNE.
A trip round the fine Australian City.

THE LAW OF MERCY.
A fine colored picture founded on a famous French Ballad.

THIEVES AT A FANCY DRESS BALL.
Merry-makers caught napping this time.

NO MEMORY.
The trials of a would-be husband.

LITTLE LEWIS'S TOY.
A rare picture of home and a child's love.

FOOLSHEAD'S LAST ROGUERY,
The "Excelsior" comedian surpasses himself.

An ideal after-dinner.

PROGRAMME.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

LAST 2 WEEKS

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily.

EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only.

NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, and SATURDAYS, only.

THERE WILL BE NO SKATING ON WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS except PRACTICE SESSIONS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

SITUATION by ENGLISH GIRL age 24 as useful maid to LADY or CHILDREN'S MAID. Very good dressmaker. "Q." care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

ASK FOR

SUTTON CARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN,

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, for the Shire Highlands Rly, British Central Africa, a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary offered Rs. 150 per month for a 3 years Agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 21, care of this Paper.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
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THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

- 2 Type casting Machines.
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The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WATERLILY	150° F.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien
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Calcutta
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Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
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Nagasaki
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period " on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager,
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ "	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund ....$	1,500,000

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BANGKOK
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RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AND CORRUGATED SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the buildings and corrugated sheds between the Belveder Hill Road and Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon, for demolition and removing of the debris, on the following days and time:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of Sept., 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, and 23.

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), buildings bearing lot Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th September, 1911.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£ 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as iron cots, zoonda almyrah, cupboards, sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safes, graphophones.

6 new iron and brass single and double bedsteads.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

IMPORTANT TO QUARRY CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Quarry Machinery of the Hyderabad Granite and Co., at Lingampali, 2nd Station from Hyderabad, Deccan.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October and the following day (sale commencing at 11 a.m. each day), at the above address, the property of the Hyderabad Granite Co., sold upon the completion of the contract for which the above Company was formed between Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves and Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, for the purpose of carrying out certain contracts for the supply of Granite for the New Dock Works, at Bombay.

Valuable English plant specially imported since 1907. The machinery to be sold includes steam cranes, a multitubular boiler (Gwynne & Co., London,) air compressing plant (Richard Schram & Co., London,) a screw cutting and surfacing lathe, compressed air driven stone dressing plant hand cranes, anvils, trucks, rails and another plant, and tools, in use at a quarry in full working order, and including a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, some bullocks and carts and offices and bungalow furniture.

Catalogues giving full details will be supplied on application to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Chambers, near Apollo Reclamation very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiters, teapoys, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, piano, clocks, carpets, glass door, book presses, office chairs, writing tables, bentwood chairs, benches, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, copper and alluminium utensils, carved furniture, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Leech and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill opposite Sir D. M. Petit's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkinton, and Walker and Hall, large sliding dining table in six pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumbwaiters and dinner-wagons, table hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich parian figures, bronze and terracotta ornaments, rich carpets, wall clocks, one Mahoganized iron frame sweet tone cottage piano by Wilhelm, Menzel, Berlin, in very good order one Mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues and marking board &c., one handsome lighthouse clock with thermometer and barometer with glass dome, one French clock in brass historical figure case, musical box, ice box by Army and Navy, gents' bicycle, blackwood open carved large chiffonier, tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, book presses rich engravings and oil paintings, office tables, verandah benches, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Blackeck, Esq., and others, Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY
Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Messrs. R H Issac, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, valuable gold and silver jewellery and ornaments, consisting of diamond turquois, emerald ruby rings, gold bangles, diamond and turquoise gold buttons, diamond sleeve buttons, gold buttons with chain, old gold and silver coins, gold pins, charms, pencils, collar buttons, umbrella handle, silver tray, bowls, spoons and folks "Gulabdanis," flower vases, silver coffee sets, etc., etc., belonging to the above estate.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

Sale THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th Sept., at 2-30 p. m.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th Sept., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher & Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable mahogany and French polished furniture, such as single and double mirror and panel door almyrahs, cabinets, sideboards, tapestry, lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases, dressing tables, hat-stands, tiletopped teapoys, easy chairs, phonograph, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON MONDAY, 11th September, at 2-30 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 11th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor, opposite the Bombay Merchants' Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, valuable mahogany and French polished teak and blackwood hotel furniture such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry cabinets, cottage and square pianos, dining table for 24 persons, arm chairs, side boards, what-not, glass, crockery and platedware, single and doublemirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables, and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, oil paintings, table ornaments, teakwood beds, cooking stove, etc., the property of E. F. BARKER, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 7th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 11-16	1-8	
do. Rentes	94 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-4	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	Mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48		1-2
do. do. New York...	Mutilated		
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	3 1-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 5-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm good business done.
Futures	Barely Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	Nil.
Mid-Americans	... 7-14+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 3-4+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·23	6·15	6·12	6·12	6·12
—03	—06	—05	—05	—05

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
6·13	6·15	6·16	6·17
—06	—05	—05	—05

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-33 Jan. 11-42

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·40 Jan. 11-49

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 46,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 36,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 2,000
Exports to Continent	... 12,900
Spot Cotton—	11·60—15

Futures—Month of Oct. 11-31—08

Futures—Month of Dec. 11-39—07

Declined on southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 11·32+01
Do. do Dec.	... 11·35+01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M G.	... d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 14-16
Good Broach ...	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach ...	... d 6 7-32
Fine Broach ...	... d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish ...	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish ...	... d 5 11-16
Good Tinnevelly ...	... d 6 6-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 1 2
George Mayall's Yarn	... 10 1-1

LONDON, Sept. 5.

NEILL BROTHERS'S REPORT—

Our circular is rather bearish. Damage by Bureau is much exaggerated. The crop prospects are becoming more favorable.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37+5-3
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...No sellers.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ...No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37 1-2+1-2
Do. Month—Sept.-Oct.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 55 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...50 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...77 1-4 +1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...70 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

The South American Linseed crop is estimated at 6,500,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... Mutilated.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 9—Sept.-Oct.—Buyers.—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 67
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £ 56

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... Nominal.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 19 9—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...18 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...17 1 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Opened easier owing to realizations and closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...21-9—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Quiet but firm.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—15 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 3—Value.
July-Oct—1912—14-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—14 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6th Sept. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	76	85,752
B B and C I Railway ...	30	35,887

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai „	...175 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 0 0
Forward	„ 95 12 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 6
Australian „	„ 24 0 6
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 61 7 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 61 7 0
„ 2nd ...	„ 61 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

In sympathy with a drop in America as reported on the re-opening of the markets there, the market here is quiet and prices have dropped by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. There is some enquiry for new crop forward contracts from Japan shippers but sellers are unwilling to operate awaiting further development in the Indian Crop Prospects.

Mills are buying ready cotton very sparingly and about 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday. Prices for ready cotton are very irregular and selections is difficult owing to the scarcity of nice quality.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	308	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	304	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	302	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	293	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	283	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	273	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	297	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	292	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	285	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	270	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	... 1,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20	6·12	6·03	6·08
—03	—03	—04	—04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·08	6·10	6·12	6·12	6·12
—04	—03	—03	—04	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is easy. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 13 4 0 B.T.
September ... „ 12 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—
Yellow Guzerat ready ... Rs. 9 4 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ... „ 8 6 6 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet and prices unchanged :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 3 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 64 8 0 „
Black Kutni ... „ 49 14 0 „

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone strong. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 27 2 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 3 0 B. T

MOWRASEED :—Tone steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 10 6 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady. We Quote :—
White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
„ „ Sept ... Rs. 5 10 0 „

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	433 bales
Wheat	18,442 cwts.
Linseed	2,383 „
Rapeseed	1,696 „
Gingellyseed	1,152 „
Poppyseed	2,527 „
Groundnuts	573 „
Castorseed	1,393 „
Rice	7,711 „
Myrabollams	287 „
Cottonseed	8,774 „
Mowraseed	4,362 „
Gram	757 „
Joowar	21,113 „
Maize	Nil

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Bombay branch has received advice by cable from the Head Office that an Interim Dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. free of Income Tax has been declared on the "A" and "B" Shares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th September.

208. Strength—The following having member rejoined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Company. Gunner J J Best

195. Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

191. Badges Class—Badges for Company Classification for all members of No 2 Company can be obtained from Corps Head-quarters any day (except Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

205. Viceroy's Annual Competition, 1911-12.—Members wishing to enter for this Competition are requested to send in their names, together with entrance fee of Rs. 4 to this Office on or before 14th September.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. B. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th September.

731. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th instant. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

732. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Saturday, 9th inst " C " Coy.
Sunday, 10th inst " G " Coy.
Tuesday, 12th inst " F " Coy.
Wednesday, 13th inst " F " Coy.
Thursday, 14th inst " F " Coy (Medicals).

733. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 16 to 18 on Saturday, 9th inst. from 2 to 5 p.m.

734. Delhi Durbar Contingent.—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to this Office the names of members willing, available, and recommended to proceed to Delhi for the Durbar concentration in December next. Fifteen members will be selected from the names submitted. The Contingent will probably be absent from Bombay about 23 days.

735. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

736. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy.

No 7187 Vol W J Ringrow.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONTGOMERIE.—August 5, at Glasgow, the wife of A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YATES—August 22, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Captain J Ainsworth Yates, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

HOLME—August 28, at Woodall Cottage, Simla, Constance Church Holme, widow of the late Rev C Holme of Catthorpe Rectory, Rugby, and Mardale, East Sheen S. W.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Law of Mercy" a richly colored film dealing with an old French Ballad. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Too much caution prevents a business man from achieving success."—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 25th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

SIR MANGALDAS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August was 551, of whom 496 were males and 55 females.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Wakasa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Thursday.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan and Australia per s.s. "Occanien" will be closed at the General PostOffice at 7-30 p.m to-morrow, Friday.

Y. W. C. A. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—At the Y. W. C. A. Building Wellington Lines, there was a delightful Exhibit the other day of the work done in the Educational Department of the Association during the last two months. This included a display of dainty gowns and blouses made by the pupils of Madame Ceccarini's Dressmaking Classes, and a number of specimens of careful work done in the Typewriting and Shorthand School. The practicability of the First Aid Course was shown in a demonstration of bandaging by a former member of the class. To conclude, the Drill Class under Mrs. Jenkyn's able leadership gave a pretty exhibition of marching and fancy hoop drill. The good results obtained from only eight lessons reflected great credit on teacher and pupils. A Botany Class, one of a course conducted by Mrs. Ogston, was in progress, and visitors were admitted during the last 15 minutes. It was announced that the Educational Committee are planning an interesting programme to begin in November including further drill classes for adults and children, and classes in cookery, dressmaking, and home nursing.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

IN view of the approaching visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to India, we note with interest the recent publication in Bombay of a small volume entitled, "Our Liege Lord the King-Emperor." This volume which has been published both in English and the vernaculars, is intended mainly for the perusal of Indian readers, and in a concise form and in simple language, easily to be understood, it relates the salient incidents of the life of the King and Queen and dwells briefly on their Majesties' home life and traits of character. At the present time, when the masses of India are shortly to be given their first opportunity of seeing the King-Emperor in the flesh, it is important that accurate knowledge and impressions of their Majesties should be disseminated, and in this respect these volumes should perform an important service. The author of the English version is Mr. V. G. Deshpande, a Vakil of the Bombay High Court, while Mr. Nanabhai G. Chitre, who is also the publisher, is the author of the Gujerati and Marathi versions.

"THE CRUISE OF THE S. Y. SUNSTAR."

The Amateur Dramatic Club of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment gave its third successful performance in Bombay when, at the Town Hall last evening, it presented the latest production of Mr. Leonard Startz, which had been industriously rehearsed at Deolali. "Leonard Startz," is the nom de plume of the dramatic author of the regiment, Pte Dooley, who having already written two pieces for the entertainment of Bombay people, has a reputation to preserve. His latest achievement is entitled the "Cruise of the S. Y. Sunstar," which is described on the programme as a musical operetta. It is certainly as lively and amusing as either of Mr. Startze's previous efforts, both of which have given enjoyment to the people of Bombay and the garrison at Colaba alike.

The action of the piece is mainly concerned with a wonderful dream which comes to one Sir "Reggie" Ravenscroft, while he is entertaining a party in his yacht. Sir "Reggie" is an antiquarian and his thoughts run so much upon ancient Rome that presently he imagines that he is actually there. The results are comic in the extreme. There are very few changes in the Warwicks' cast and Lce Cpl. Kilner, Pte Walker and Sergt. Jowett, with others, who are becoming familiar figures in local amateur dramatics, again played very cleverly, winning rounds of applause of which their comrades of the regiment were unstinting. A newcomer was Pte. Andrews, who in the part of Perkins, Sir "Reggie's" valet, showed much natural ability as a comedian. His appearance assures the Society of another dependable man, but it was due to an unfortunate circumstance, the illness of Pte. Honner, who has taken similiar parts in previous productions with considerable success. The performance as a whole passed off very successfully, its one unfortunate feature being that, as it was given principally for the entertainment of the Garrison, it could not on account of a case of illness close by, be given in the Colaba Gymnasium. It was therefore given in the Town Hall, and will be repeated there this evening.

FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET.

YESTERDAY evening about half-past six a fire occurred in the shop of Tarachand Pursram, jewellers situated at 63 Meadows Street. Information was at once sent to the fire-brigades and the Fort, Colala and Byculla brigades arrived on the scene immediately ; so did also the Salvage Corps.

It appears that the wires in the fuse box in the shop were fused and a job show case was set on fire, burning a few enamelled trays, bead chicks and etc, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 200.

The head of the fire-brigade disconnected the power and the spread of the fire was checked in time. While disconnecting the power, one of the servants in the shop was badly burnt about his hands. He was treated there by a private doctor.

The goods in the shop are insured in various companies for six lakhs, the property being insured for Rs. 50,000 with Glade and Company.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

First Meeting, Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The weather was fine and there was a large attendance and exceptionally good racing made up capital sport for the second day of the races. Exchanges between the books and the public were going perhaps slightly in latter's favour till the last race which made it turn out the opposite way. The fields were mostly good, the worst upset occurring in the initial event when open betting favoured Mudkoor and Lookman, but both failing to stay left two outsiders to finish first. Evans rode an excellent race on Zinfandel, first leading, then dropping back, to come again along the rails. Mudkoor would have been second but for a dog running out into the middle of the horses as it also occurred last week. A good field in the pony race saw Leo Grand a warm favourite. Borgie was better fancied than Evening Herald who ran well till going wide at the bend, Leo Grand was early in the lead and to finish. Ngakapa who won in Bombay and then went to Ceylon finished strong into place. Only four started in the Poona Plate which rested between two. Soultline and Hoppner, the former being made a favourite. The race was most exciting, Paul Pry leading out, in the straight Soultline looked all a winner but Hoppner finishing stronger than anticipated kept on to dead heat. In this decision the majority thought Soultline fortunate but at the gate he had been unlucky to get off about four lengths behind the leaders. An unusual incident was the omission to weigh out Paul Pry who thus lost the third place to Valiant. For the fourth consecutive time Black Douglas won this being the criterion for which he was odds on from Gallileo and Huka, the rest at tens and more. The favourite ran the early stages much closer up than usual with Socialist shewing far better than anticipated; the latter made practically all the running Black Douglas under the whip at the distance, but later this was unnecessary, and he won with a bit to spare. Haut Park as suggested in former notes, ran well, but missed place to Gallileo. Once more Precious found Tajalmulook too much meeting him in worse terms than in a previous longer race. First Guinea Gold led, then Valens with Tajalmulook drew level at the turn; at the distance Precious found an opening, but Tajilmulook had something still in hand and went away from him. The last race was generally voted a good thing for Abdul Malik, but towards the end of betting, Money came confidently to Zoolphokar and the next at tens being Kimberley, but the rest at twenties to the fifth. Though usually rather uncertain at the gate Zoolphokar got off with a lead of fully two lengths, but inside the furlong Abdul Malik had passed him which would seem to have been injudicious. They turned out together and ran neck and neck till a hundred yards from the post Zoolphokar left the favourite. The following are the details:—

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 for winner, Rs. 400 for second and Rs. 200 for third, for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance, one mile.

Mr. Oomer's Zinfandel, 8st 12lbs ....Evans 1
Mr. Garda's Grey Falcon, 8st 1lb............Barrett 2
Mr. R. R. S's Mudkoor, 8st ....Brown 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 9st 9lbs...Southall 4

ALSO RAN.—Dumra 8st 6lbs, Robinson ; Gafal 8st 4lbs, Etul, and Singer 8st 3lbs, Fergusson.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Mudkoor, 5 to 2 Lookman, 4 to 1 Dumra, 10 to 1 Zinfandel, and fifteens the rest.

THE RACE.—From a good start Zinfandel led from Dumra and then Gafal, but at the seven furlongs Grey Falcon ran into the lead, Gafal following three lengths soon being between each of the first three. At three furlongs the field had bunched, Gafal coming to the leader and at the turn Lookman and Mudkoor shewed outside in a good race, till a furlong from home Zinfandel came again along the rails and won a pretty race; two lengths, neck, and neck. Time—1 min 56 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE NEW PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 for winner, Rs. 400 for second and Rs. 200 for third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Leo Grand, 9st 9lbs............Brown 1
Mr. Goculdass' Borgie. 9st 5lbs ....Southall 2
Mr. Torrington's Ngakapa, 7st 7lbs ....Kuhn 3
Mr. Kelso's Encourage, 7st 6lbs ....Mc Glone 4

ALSO RAN—Waimoko 9st 10lbs, Hill; Lorraine 8st 2lbs, Poole, Evening Harald 7st 11lbs, Hoyt; Naughty Boy 7st 5lbs, Fergusson; Koko. 6st 8lbs (car 6st 11lbs) O'Neill.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Leo Grand ; 3 to 1 Borgie ; 6 to 1 Evening Herald and Naughty Boy ; 7 to 1 Ngakapa and Lorraine and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—A very good start Waimoko, Leo Grand, Koko, and Evening Herald shewing out ; then Leo Grand and Koko were clear in front from Evening Herald, Naughty Boy and Encourage ; at the turn Naughty Boy was up, but Leo Grand went away anyhow winning by four lengths from late runs by Borgie and Ngakapa with Encourage on the rails ; half a length next ; two lengths and a head. Time.—1 min 3 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustamjee.)

THE POONA PLATE.—Rs. 5,000 for winner Rs. 1,250 for second and Rs. 600 for third for horses. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Goculdas' Soultline 9st 3lbs ....Hoyt } Dead
Mr Galstaun's Hoppner 7st 7lbs...Ferguson } heat
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry 8st 3lbs..................Brown 3
Lieut Col Jones's Valiant 6st (car 6st 12lbs Native 4

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Soultline ; 7 to 4 against Hoppner, 10 to 1 Paul Pry ; 30 to 1 Valiant.

THE RACE.—Paul Pry was quickest out from Hoppner with Soultline last. On settling down Soultline ran third a length and a half behind the leaders who were level. At the turn for home Soultline shewed coming outside and a furlong from home appeared to have the race won but Hoppner finishing on managed to dead heat three lengths in front of Paul Pry, four lengths next. Time—1min 1 4-5secs.

(Winners trained by Bleach and Ferguson.)

The owners decided to divide the stakes. As Paul Pry did not weigh in, Valiant was declared third.

THE CRITERION, Rs. 1,500 for winner, Rs. 400 for second, and Rs. 200 for third, for horses which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance 7 furlongs.

The Zamindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas 8st 4lbs ....Kuhn 1
Mr. G K's Socialist 8st 4lbs..................Southall 2
Mr. Avasia's Gallileo 8st 12lbs..............Evans 3
The Chief of Manavadar's Haut Park, 8st 7lbs ....Fisher 4

ALSO RAN :—Five Crown, 8st 12lbs L C Hoyt; Convent Girl, 8st 7lbs, Robinson; Apologue, 8st 7lbs Brown; Huka, 8st 7lbs, Barrett; Chestnut Park, 8st 5lbs, Poole; Lady Erna, 7st 1lb, Bullock, Boat Song, 7st 1lb, Dhondee.

BETTING :—5 to 4 on Black Douglas, 3 to 1 against Gallileo, 7 to 1 Huka, 8 to 1 Five Crown, 15 to 1 Haut Park, 20 to 1 Convent Girl and forties the rest.

THE RACE.—From a poor start Gallileo led out but was soon passed by Socialist followed by Black Douglas, Gallileo and Convent Girl, at the half mile Huka and Haut Park came up with a bunch, the latter shewing up outside in straight, but Black Douglas stayed on winning by a neck ; a length and a half ; a length. Time.—1min 30 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Ramshaw.)

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 for winner, Rs 500 for second and Rs. 300 for third for Arabs. Distance, one and a quarter miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook 9st 2lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr R R S's Precious 10st 1lb ....Brown 2
Mr G K's Valens 9st.............................Barrett 3
Mr Oomer's Braganza 8st 5lbs.............J Fraser 4

ALSO RAN :—Urgent 9st, Taylor; Guinea Gold 8st 12lbs, Southall; Brigand II 8st 11lbs, Kuhn ; Well Done 8st 7lbs O'Neill ; Company 8st 3lbs, Ames.

BETTING—5 to 4 against Precious ; 3 to 1 Tajilmulk ; 6 to 1 Valens, 10 to 1 Brigand and Braganza ; and twenties the rest.

THE RACE—Getting away together Company then led Guinea Gold, Brigand, Well Done. Urgent, Braganza and Valens in that order till at the mile Guinea Gold went to the front by three lengths, Company, Well Done, Urgent, and Brigand bunched at head of the rest, this order was remained to the five furlongs where Valens drew up to the leader Tajilmulook closing third with Braganza next at the three furlongs Valens led Tajilmulook, Braganza Precious, and Handy and as they turned the bend Tajilmulook, Valens and Braganza were level in front of Precious, the last named came through the distance, but in a good finish Tajilmulook stayed on one and a quarter lengths three lengths, same. Time—1 min 24 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Rs. 3,000 for winner, Rs. 750 for second and Rs. 350 for third for Arab ponies 13-3 and under, which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over previous to 1st January 1911. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zoolphokar 9st 2lbs Ferguson 1
Mr. R R S's Abdul Malik 9st 7lbs............Brown 2
Mr. Goculdass's Kimberley 8st 6lbs............Hoyt 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras'i Order 8st 3lbs............Yusuff 4

ALSO RAN :—Director 9st 2lbs, Evans, Nasibdar 9st 2lbs, Kamad; Regiment 8st 12lbs, Southall, Mezahim 8st 12lbs (car 8st 13lbs) Taylor; Murzook 8st 12lbs Musjeed, Fado 8st 6lbs Fahad, Good Morning 8st 3lbs, O'Neill, Hishan 8st 3lbs Kuhn, Shahab 8st Ames.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Abdul Malik. 3 to 1 against Zoolphokar ; 10 to 1 Kimberley 15 to 1 Director and thirties the rest.

THE RACE.—After some delay Zoolphokar jumped out with a clear lead, then Hishan and Abdul Malik ran up to him, after a furlong the favourite was taken a length and a half in front of Zoolphokar with Kimberley third ; the front two come round and at the turn win level and a pretty race ensued till near home Zoolphokar went away and won by a length and a half ; two and a half ; three.—Time—1 min. 22 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Second Meeting.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

Final entries for the second Poona Meeting closed on Tuesday the 5th September, 1911. 1st day Saturday 23rd September 1911.

Governor's Cup;—distance R. C. and distance:—Bashir (late Silvermine).

Ganeshkhind Plate, 6 furlongs:—Ebullition Refresher.

Lanowli Plate, distance 1 mile Pyrton, (late Lochinvar), Mysore, Tressady,

Second day, Wednesday 27th, September 1911.

Stewards' Purse, distance 1 1-2 miles :—Checky.

Bedouin Plate, distance 1 1-4 miles:—Bashir (late Silvermine).

Yalegaon Plate, distance 7 furlongs :—Zin Fandel Little Laffy, Young Thara.

Third day Saturday 30th September 1911,

Deccan Plate, distance about 1 3-4 miles, over 8 flights: Farewell, Wild Boy.

Turf Club Cup, distance about 2 miles: Urgent.

Khandala Plate, distance 1 1-4 miles : Branza, Baloz, 140, Bashir (late Silvermine).

Kharakwasla Plate;—distance 6 furlongs Great Gun, Nurgis.

S. I. RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGARE, SEPT. 6.

Scores at the S. I. Rifle Association meeting at the Hebbal Camp last evening were :

200 yards :—Corporal H. Eden, 1st Middlesex Regiment, 35 points.

300 yards :—Lce. Corpl. Philpott, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 35 points.

Match 7, 300 yards :—Lce. Corpl. Philpott, 3rd Middlesex, 30 points.

Match 8, 300 yards :—Corpl. Hardinge S. I. R. Vols, 18 points.

Sportsman's Contest :—Color. Sergt-Inst. Loftus, B. V. R. 19 points.

Rapid Firing Contest :—Class 2, Sergt. Major Darby, 2nd S. M. Railway Vols, 45 points.

Class 1 :—Private Emms, Border Regiment. 52 points.

Webley and Scott competition :—Col. Chitty, 119th Infantry, 40 points.

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 6.

Some leading scores made in the South India Rifle Association meeting by the Indian Army to-day as follows:—

Match 55,—Havildar Mahomed Abdul Monaf, 18st Pioneers 34.

Match 56,—Naik Syed Oomer 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, 35.

Match 57,—Naik Natha Rawnt, 109th Infantry 34

Match 58,—Havildar Joseph, Sappers and Miners, 33.

Match 61,—Trooper Sheik Mahomed, Hyderabad Imperial Service Corps, 35.

Match 62,—Havildar Shobokar Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles, 16.

The following notable scores were made to-day 1000 yards for the practice:—

Unlimited—Sergt. Camerons, 34; Color Sergt. Simpson, 1st M. and S. M. Railway Volunteers, 34; Corpl. Naven, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 33; Lce. Color Sergt. Barden, S. I. R. Railway Volunteers, 33; Lieut. Campbell, B. B. Volunteers, 32; Corpl. Lavender, B. R. Volunteers, 32.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

For the Bombay Gymkhana's Mud Sports last evening, the ground was very heavy ; this seemed to have reduced the entries, and naturally the performance of the competitors also suffered. The best entry was for the tent-pegging and tilting at the ring and in this, L. Graham being the only man who took both tent and peg, was an easy winner. For the scurry there was only one entry, and consequently this event was cancelled. The results were:—

Jumping : 1, R. A. Spence ; 2, H. F. Lawrence ; 3, E. G. Pearson.

Tilting at the Ring and Tent Pegging for men : 1, L. Graham; 2, R. A. Spence; 3, A. L. Reynolds.

Musical chairs for men : 1, Knight-Bruce ; 2, H. G. W. Meikle; 3, H. F. Lawrence.

Affinity Bending Race : 1, Mrs. Reynolds and H G. W. Meikle; 2, Mrs. McCausland and T. Moore; 3, Miss Shuttleworth and Knight-Bruce.

Aunt Sally Stakes : 1, Mrs. McCausland and H. G. W. Meikle ; 2 Mrs. Shanks and H. D. Shanks; 3, Mrs. Reynolds and A. L Reynolds.

BOMBAY RIFLE SHOOTING.

MINIATURE RANGE.

EVENT No. 13.

Single Entries—Distance, 25 yards—Target, Roberts No 1 ; Rounds 10 ; H P S 100 ; No of Entries 12.

Winners—Corpl Gindell, 95 plus 6 = 101, wins the silver spoon; Sergt Major Wale, 93 plus 5 = 98, wins the silver spoon.

EVENT No. 14.

Unlimited Entries—Distance 25 yards—Targets, Breakable Figure 3 ; Rapid one minute rounds unlimited; No of Entries 26.

Winners—Cyclist R Collyer, 35 minus 2 = 33, wins the silver spoon ; Corpl Gindell, 35 minus 2 = 33, wins the silver spoon; Lce Corpl Mandeville, 30 plus 3 = 33, wins the silver spoon; Sergt Major Wale, 30 plus 1 = 31, wins the silver spoon.

EVENT No. 15.

Single Entries—Distance 25 yards—Targets, Bisley No 10; Rounds seven; No of Entries 10; H P S 35.

Winners—Lieut Ward, 85 plus 4 = 89, wins the silver spoon ; Lieut Ward, H P Score awarded silver spoon.

CLASSIFICATION RANGE.

EVENT No. 13.

Single Entries—Distance 1.000 yards—Target, 1st class; Rounds 8 last seven to count; No of entries 14.

Winner—Corpl Gindell, Score 31 plus 4 = 35, wins the silver spoon.

EVENT No. 14.

Limited Entries—Distance 800 yards—Target, Figure 3; Rounds Five; No of entries 36.

Winners—Corpl Gindell, 14 plus 5 = 19, wins the silver spoon: C S Inst Buckley, 13 plus 6 = 19, wins the silver spoon; Gr Sgt Gidney, 16 plus 2 = 18, wins the silver spoon.

EVENT No. 15.

Limited Entries—Distance 300 yards—Target, Figure 3; Rounds unlimited Rapid; No of entries 28.

Winners—Lce Corpl Mandeville, 19 plus 6 = 25 wins the silver spoon; Sapper Leedam B V A, 15 plus 5 = 20, wins the silver spoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ROMAN NUMERALS.

BEFORE the Bombay Classical Association last evening the Rev. J. Cameron, delivered a lecture on the Roman Numerals. The following is a summary :—

The Roman numerals are all that now remain of an arithmetical system that once prevailed throughout Western Europe and that lasted down to the fifteenth century. Among ourselves the symbols of the old notation are still used upon our watches and in our Scriptures, but only as picturesque alternatives for the figures of ordinary computation. But they can be shown to represent a numerical system in which both the notation and the methods of calculation were different form ours. The Romans had only three figures where we use ten, so that it is obvious that their processes wewe longer and more cumbrous than ours. Mental arithmetic must have been practically unknown.

In classic times the system was peculiar to the Romans ; for the Greeks had another and a much better system of their own. By using the letters of the Alphabet in the way which is still in use among the Mussulmans of India, the Greeks were able to express not only whole numbers but fractions of any denomination with accuracy and celerity. The names of the Greek mathematicians are among the greatest in science and literature, while the Romans did not possess a single mathematician of eminence and must have found it difficult to keep accounts.

The question therefore arises why the Romans did not adopt the superior system of the Greeks of which they must have known. One reason is that the Romans were not mathematical and hardly scientific. To them arithmetic was a practical art, useful for purposes of calculation. They had no love of numbers or science for its own sake. Another reason was that their system was part of their lives. People do not readily change their weights and measures, as none know better than the English people who are constantly hearing appeals to adopt the metrical system. The story of the numerals shows that Greek culture had little influence upon the destiny of Rome. Until the supremacy of Rome was finally assured there was always a patriotic party at Rome that resisted the influence of Creece and until the fear of foreign influence had died away, instinct told the Romans to cherish their own institutions and to preserve their own customs. Like much that is most distinctive in Roman civiliazation the numerals were inherited from the Etruscans. The Romans appear in history as a colony of Latins ruled by Etruscan kings. The Etruscans seem to have been an Eastern people who came to Italy in search of iron and other metals. They were never more than a minority of the population even in Etruria. They were a highly civilised people who taught the Romans almost all that the Romans knew. Their houses, their religion, their science, even the eagles upon their standards can all be traced back to Etruscan sources.

Among the things that passed form the older to the younger nation were the numerals. The Latins had their own words for the numbers, but they took their measures and their notation from the Etruscans. Our ounce and one inch are still survivals of the Etruscan uncia. The originals of the numerals have been found in profusion upon the Etruscan tombs. The numerals were older than the letters of the alphabet which the Etruscans like other Italian peoples learnt from the Greeks. The signs were probably linear in their origin, and the Etruscans may have brought them to Italy with themselves. It might be possible, therefore, to trace the beginnings of the system further back to Egypt or to Crete; but in any case the Roman numerals are vestiges of that pre-Hellenic civilazation which once flourished all around the Mediterranean and which research is every year bringing into fuller light.

The Romans could not have made even simple calculations without the help of the abacus or counting-board. Counting boards were used until recently in India and are still used by shopkeepers in parts of Europe, as well as in our own kindergarten schools. Even with the help of the abacus the processes of addition and subtraction were clumsy, and multiplication and division were long and difficult operations.

In spite of its great defects the Roman system was so deeply rooted in Europe that for several centuries it successfully resisted the competition of the new and wonderful system which the Arabs brought to the West. It is to India that the world is indebted for the invention of the cipher, but it was the Arabs who introduced it to Europe where after the fall of Constantinople the Indian numerals were universally adopted.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Sept. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 25th instant, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Agnew, Mr J
Bennett, Capt J A
Brown, Mr C F
Brown, Mrs J
Broadberry, Mrs E H
Burt, Mr W
Collings, Mr A J and Mrs
Corbyn, Mr
Chisholm, Mr W T
Carter, Squire and Mrs
Cumberlege, Mr C T
(De Satge), Mr Astor's Valet
Fido, Mrs E
Gundry, Mr V
Grant, Mr S
Macrae, Mr Mrs child and inft
Martin, Miss
Menzies, Mrs B H
Oliphant, Mr A B
Price, Mrs C
Perkins, Lt-Col J C C and Mrs
Poole, Mr R
Richards, Mr P and Mrs
Richards, Mr E Lee and Mrs
Randall, Mr E A
Richards, Mr N F K
Robinson, Sir E and Lady
Stanley, Mr T
Silk, Mr W W H
Wilkinson, Mr W H J, Mrs, 2 infts, and maid
Webster, Mr C G and Mrs
Waters, Mr W T
Wanlera, Mr A

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Astor, Mr J J
Abnizak, Mr M
Bailey, Mr H R C
Batliboi, Mr J F
Bhalt, Mrs C N
Browne, Mr A A
Brown, Mrs J J L
Cropper, Mr P
Crichton, Major C W H
Coventrys, Mr F C Mrs and inft
Coventry's, Mrs Ayah
Charanjet Singh Sirdar
Cumberelege Mr C F
Dove, Mr R S
Down, Mr C B
Dastoor, Dr P A
Ewan, Mrs J S
Firken, Mr K
Griffin, Mr J G
Gelzenus, Mr J
Hailey, A R C
Hulley, Mr J and Mrs
Herschfeld, Mr R
Hunter, Miss
Hunter, Miss M J
Heeleman, Mr J
Hopf, Mr H
John, Mr A U
Judah, Dr D
Jugo, Mr E J
Kie mdur, Mr M
Kuppersohmidt, Mr P
Khanballa, Mr D K
Kuhn, Mr R
Kennedy, Staff Surg, A Lady child and nurse
Lane, Miss
Loeb, Capt G C B and Mrs
Mascall, Mr F
Meyers, Mr S
Mein, Mr C H
Maxwell, Maj L L
Moses, Mr P
Manheertz, Mr M
Michael, Mr L W and Mrs
Mulla, Mr S F
Molgies' Mr native servt.
Nathwala, Mr R W
Noble, Lt Col M M
Peroh, Capt E A
Prosser, Mr W R
Ratnagar, Mr P
Rogers, Lt L C C
Rao, Mr S S
Swan, Major J S
Swan Mis J S
Smith Capt F S
Simonds, Capt M H
Seal, Dr B N
Simonds, Capt M H
Smith, Mr E A
Singh, Lt Z
Thonger, Mr J H
Vorbalt, Mr W
Vincent, Col H O
Willoughby, Lt J G
Winter, Capt
Yusuf, Mr S M

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Heath, Col G M
Hay, Mr A C
Monteith, Mr W F S
Mohamed, Dost Mahamed Peer
Metaxa's Mrs Governess
Mehta, Mr J N
Marshall Mr N M
Pallis, Miss L
Sapte, Lt Col D
Williams, Capt W

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Chisholm, Mr W P
Elliot, Mrs and inft

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hamilton, R E Mr R H
Mehta, Mr H N
Pallologus, Major W C

Per s.s. "Oceanien," Sept. 7.

The following passengers are expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Oceanien" to-day, at 8 a.m Passengers will be landed in the Victoria Dock, shed No. 1.

Baxter Lt
Banfield, Mr and Mrs
Baerisoen, Mr
Dickinson, Mr
Edwards, Mr and Miss
Edwards, Mrs
Fawcett, Mr
Johnston, Lt Col
Jennings, Capt
Kavarana, Mr
Knoll, Mr
Kennett, Mr
Mc Pherson, Mr
Milligan, Mr
Parekh, Mr
Phillips, Mr and Mrs
Rennell, Mr and Mrs
Rose, Mr
Smith, Mr L A
Tray, Mr
Vaudivaba, Mr

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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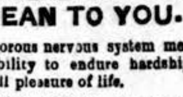

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3991 tons, Captain P. L. Wadge, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 54 deck passengers.

The steamer Havildar, 3386 tons, Captain J. P. Tome, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fultala, 2861 tons, Captain H. Chidley, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Achlibster, 2819 tons, Captain J. E. Galt, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lindula, 2183 tons, Captain H. W. Tallant will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Khosrou 2410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, will sail to-day for Red Sea ports and Jeddah with pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 919 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia 2481 tons Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 135 deck passengers.

The steamer Iresmere, 2,326 tons, Captain T. Hunter, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 5th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin	Walton	R Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr. Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 6.

Arlington Court	2832	Jones	L'pool	W & A Graham & Co
Achlibster	2870	Galt		S W & Co
Abana	2709	Wilson		G Cotton & Co
Brilliant .. Bque		Philadelphia	3609	Standard O Co
Foreric	2557	Young		T Morrison & Co
Daltan Hall	2264	Gorst		T M & Co
Fakhri	2585	Baldwin		Bo & H S N Co
Floristan	2235	Dunn		W & A G & Co
Fultala	2702	Chidley	Calcutta	M M & Co
Galica	555	Wratt		K Nixon & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis	Tallant	H T Ayoob
Lhasa	919	McDiarmid	Karachi	M M & Co
Meteor	2576	Remmersen		W & A G & Co
Palitana	1931	Tallant		M M & Co
Peter Jebsen	2274	Hennigaar		F Yule & Co
Sindhu	1312	[illegible]		S Wallace Co
Ujina	3428	Hill		M M & Co
Wentworth	3046	McClellard		K Nixon & Co
Wardha	2532	Cammack		M M & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Delhi	4900	Brodshaw	Shanghai	13-9	P & O Co
B Purnea	2126	Williams	Durban	7-9	M M & Co
C & R Khusrou	1864	Hannah	R S Ports	5-9	B & P S N Co
F Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	7-9	J Finlay & Co
G Nadeni	1168	Hughes	R S Ports	12-9	B & P S N Co
H Floristan	2235	Dunn	Antwerp	8-9	W & A G & Co
K Dalrazan	2511	Snoddon	Antwerp	10-9	T M & Co
N Hartlepool	2729	Ward		9 9	R A Willis
O Arlington Court	2832	Jones	Antwerp	10-9	W & A G & Co
P Foreric	2559	Young			T M & Co
Q Ischia	2784	Belsito	Hongkong	16-9	R Line

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
6	Ischia	Belsito	H'k'ng, Aug 1
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	K'chi, Sept 4

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Gerd	And[illegible]	Bangkok
	Gothic	Wadsworth.	Antwerp
	Wildenfels	Wiesmann	H'burg via K'chi

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Iresmere, Hunter for Antwerp.
" Lindula, Tallant for Persian Gulf.
" Chyebassa, Wadge for Antwerp.
" Havildar, Toms for Calcutta.
" Fultala, Chidley for Rangoon.
" Achlibster, Galt for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macfarlane for Chittagong.
" Oceanien for Noumea.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—16 bales old rubber tyres R M Jassawalla and Co ; 2,340 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 23 bales wool, S Gamberchand, 3,010 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee 116 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey ; 74 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—5 bags chinacubebs, Haridas Pragji ; 23 bales skins R M Kooka ; 2 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 2 bales woollen carpets B L Nazir and Co ; 10 bales skins, V Esmail and Co ; 4,062 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros ; 200 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas.

FOR HULL.

Dalrazan s—1,844 cwts cottonseed, S Kuverji 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 186 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverjee and Co.

Hindoo s—154 cwts cottonseed, S. Coverjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Foreric s—404 bales cottonwaste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

Massilia s—5 bales skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Foreric s—50 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Messina s—3,003 cwts linseed, 6,003 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kirkfield s—225 bales cotton fly, R Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalrazan s—2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed H Vanuchand and Co ; 100 bales cottonfly 200 bales hemp R Visram and Co.

Arlington Court s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal ; 2,000 cwts castorseed K Devchand, 6,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus Co ; 1,999 cwts castorseed H Vanuchand and Co.

Chyebassa s—2,000 cwts poppyseed K Devchand and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal ; 985 cwts linseed, J Fachiri 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Irismere s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros : 2000 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co 5,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 300 cwts cashewnuts R Jeevandas and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—5,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfuss and Co 2,500 cartorseed, K Devchand and Co, 50 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co, 50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Deo Balduino s—17 bales twist C Macdonald Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—100 cwts cashewnuts R Jevandas and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhai and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Maneckjee Jethabhai and Co.

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Two Songs { a Stars b Adoration } Db Eb (Eb-F) F	Jos Adams,
Wilt thou be my Dearie Eb F (F-F) G	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream Ab Bb (D-E) C	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G	J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs { a Tis not Inconstancy b The Rainbow }	2 keys C Pastons-Cooper.
Love's Atonement Bb (F-F) C	Bothwell Thomson.
Mignonette Eb F (C-F)	Seymour Ellis.
One Valse More D. F.	Octave Cremiux.
The Yachtsman's Bride Bb (Bb D) C	Joscelyn Noel,
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb.	Harold Douglas.
Dreams of the Summer Night High and low voice	C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb	Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride G. A (D-E) B	Lambert.
There's Love in the Land E. (C-F) F	Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D.	Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb.	Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D)	Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel Do Eb (Bb-F)	Ch. Marshall.
Primrose C. Eb (D-F) F	Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow Bb C (D-D) Eb	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone Eb. Eb. F (D-G) G	Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D	Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom The (Bb-F)	Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day Eb-F (C-F) G	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses Eb. F (C-D) G. A.	Seymour Ellis,
For you alone Db. Eb (C-F) F. G.	Henry E Geehe.

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Sun of my Soul C. D (P-D) F.	Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab	Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F.	Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F.	Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done. C. Db (D-Eb) Eb	Francis Bohr.

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The Girl in the Train	"	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke	"	Seymour Hicks
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Valse Septembre	"	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	"	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	"	Do.
Sumurun	"	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz	"	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	"	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	"	Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train	"	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	"	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	"	Lehar
Peggy Valse	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"Query."—Baron Stamfordham of Stamfordham, in the county of Northamberland.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 7th Sept., 1911.

THE DECCAN CATTLE PROBLEM.

THE series of articles, on Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan, which Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture in Bombay, is contributing to the "Agricultural Journal of India" is deserving of special notice at the present time, and we would urge that the papers be translated and circulated among the persons most immediately concerned. The article published in the latest number of the journal, to which we referred the other day, deals with Live Stock and Mr. Keatinge clearly shows how much more profitable than it is stock rearing can be made by intelligent care. Horses, sheep and goats are dealt with according to their importance by Mr. Keatinge, but cattle take the most prominent place, as forming by far the most important and valuable part of the live-stock of the Deccan. In that division it is stated that there are three and a half million cattle, of which about one sixth are buffaloes, the large majority of these being milch buffaloes. The Deccan buffalo, however, is not a good milk breed, nor does the country provide the quantity or quality of fodder requisite for effective milk production. Much might be done to improve the supply and no doubt money is to be made in the business, but the conditions of the country make it a difficult and precarious business. Still the importance of cattle is far smaller from the point of view of milk supply than from that of drought, and it is the oxen who do almost all the ploughing and other field operations in the Deccan on which the agriculture depends. Plough cattle number 1,315,000 and plough buffaloes 55,000. Most of the best of the former are imported from Central India and the Central Province and now command high prices. Eighty years ago, it seems, a good working bullock of the small local breed could be purchased for twenty rupees and even until ten or fifteen years ago for thirty; but the price has since doubled and is still rising. A fairly good Deccani bullock now costs about sixty rupees ; a half-bred Killari, a hundred or more ; while a good Killari or Krishna Valley bullock will fetch anything from three to four hundred. Ninety years ago cultivation in the Deccan was scanty. The demand for cattle was then relatively small, but with the advent of more settled conditions the demand increased and now all the good land is occupied and most of it cultivated. Prices increased as the demand rose and famines which followed one another, resulted in the loss of nearly a million cattle which had to be replaced at enormously enhanced rates, Central India also losing vast stock.

From four million head in 1895 the number has fallen to 1,371,000, whereas there should be a million and a half do all the work which might be done; but as twenty per cent. of the so-called plough cattle are practically useless and another ten per cent. very ineffective, the stock is greatly below requirements. On the assumption that quite twenty-five per cent are useless, Mr. Keatinge considers there should be two million bullocks in the Deccan so as to give an effective million and half for cultivating purposes. According to his calculations the number of work cattle is now thirty-one per cent. short of what it should be. The difficulty which presents itself is how to remedy this deficiency. It must be either by increasing the numbers or improving the quality of the animals. The question of fodder is at the root of the matter and to provide it the storage of fodder in good years to tide over bad years is essential. The present supply might be improved; that, however, would not suffice for fodder crops must be sown and that is a lesson the cultivators have yet to learn, as it appears that the necessity for growing efficient storage and economical use of fodder crops has not yet been realised. In many localities the supply of stored fodder is barely sufficient for the working animals, and the cows and young stock are turned out all the year to shift for themselves. From August to February hardy stock get on very well, but from March onwards their condition is described as very miserable, losing condition as they are driven by hunger to eat almost any refuse and even to gnaw the trees. By July they are reduced to skeletons and when the rain commences and the young grass begins to grow, they gorge themselves on it and consequently suffer. Under such conditions, writes Mr. Keatinge, good bullocks cannot be reared and it is not much use taking of careful breeding.

The cultivation of fodder crops then is the only remedy, but it is difficult to persuade the cultivator of the fact. He has been accustomed, from time immemorial, to trust to the waste lands for the main support of his stock, though waste land is less plentiful than it was, and the area becomes smaller as years go on. Contagious diseases have been practically stamped out, but losses from contagious diceases are trifling as compared with losses from starvation. As we showed the other day Mr. Keatinge advocates the killing off of barren and useless cattle. He would work the former, as is done in France and Belgium, for far from being injurious light work is beneficial to their health even when they are in milk. It is not he asseverates the fifty-thousand Deccani cattle, which are slaughtered annually, which cause loss to the cultivator, but the eight hundred thousand useless animals which are not slaughtered. If there were a greater demand for beef, it is argued, and the cultivator could dispose of cattle for slaughter, even at ten rupees a piece, the Deccan would be eighty lakhs better off and there would be more grass for the effective cattle to eat. Mr. Keatinge does not recommend Hindus to countenance the slaughter of cattle, as he recognises that it would be improper and foolish to do what is repugnant to their religion and their feelings ; but he would have them fully realise that in India the provision and maintenance of cattle are a source of difficulty and loss to the cultivator, while in other countries the cattle are a source of profit. If they would but get rid of their useless cattle the maintenance of workers would be of less difficulty. In France they are fed up and slaughtered, not only when they are getting old but long before they are worn out and the practice of the French cultivator followed in India would solve the greatest difficulty by making the meat consumer pay for the ploughing of the land.

THE MIANAS OF KATHIAWAR. THE effects of famine in Kathiawar are already felt in the movements of Mianas, a notorious predatory tribe, who have caused much alarm to the people in that province. This tribe is almost always troublesome to the police and the people, but in times of famine and great scarcity there are good reasons to believe that it will break out into open lawlessness, which will tax the authorities much to repress. At the time when the great famine of 1877-79 revaged Kathiawar the tribe gave serious trouble which caused lasting irritation and provoked sanguinary reprisals on the part of the Native Chiefs of the province. The armed men of one of the Chiefs massacred on one occasion a number of Mianas, and the matter gave rise to much friction between the Bombay Government and the State concerned. During the last famine of about ten years ago the tribe also showed signs of giving trouble, but they were well kept in hand chiefly through the exertion of the Agency Police. The difficulty with such tribes is to keep them in one place under efficient control and to prevent them breaking up into gangs all over the country. The Mianas number about six thousand and are equally divided among Cutch and Kathiawar. In Kathiawar they are chiefly found in the State of Malia near Morvi. From that place in the early part of the last century Colonel Walker, a great authority on the province, noted they carried on a uniform system of depradation. They are principally footmen and excel in the use of the sword, and in consequence have great advantage in a night attack on a village. The chiefs of Malia, under whom they nominally are, have had till recently the greatest difficulty in keeping them in order. They are physically a fine set of men and would make excellent soldiers, if they could be made amenable to discipline. A Political Officer wrote about them thirty-five years ago: "tall, muscular, and active, fond of shooting and riding, and of unquestionable courage and unusual intelligence, they have the makings of excellent soldiers. It is to be regretted that their talents have been turned into bad channels, and though they are not as bad as they used to be, they still bear an evil name as thieves, cattle lifters, and highway and gang robbers." From Cutch, too, there is similar report : "formerly the terror of the country, they have of late years settled to a much quieter and more orderly life, though they still show no signs of trying to improve their position, or any wish to have their children taught." The latter was written in 1880, and they have not improved much since then. The schoolmaster is not yet abroad among them.

Originally these people were neither in Kathiawar nor in Cutch but in the province of Sind. But in Sind they are fishermen, comparatively respectable people, but in Cutch and Malia they are thieves. Emigrating from their original home they came to Cutch, and in the early part of the eighteenth century they were invited by the first chief of Malia to cross the desert and aid him in his disputes with his brother, who was chief of the neighbouring state of Morvi. They helped their ally against his brother, and having had lands assigned them in Malia by the chief, they made it their headquarters. "Among the many trubulent tribes of Katiawar," says the late Colonel Watson," the Minnas have been prominent for their depredations and their contempt of authority, and the chiefs of Malia have been unable to keep them in order." They are mostly converted Mahomedans but still have many Hindu and Rajput customs. The origin of their name is said by some authorities to be from Mia, the ordinary name among Mahomedan for our Mr. their ancestor being suppesed to be so called. But another and a more likely derivation is from the sanscript word 'min' meaning fish, which gives also their proper origin as fishermen.

TOY-DOGS. IN the "Malabar Quarterly Review" Mrs. Kennigale Cook enlightens the lovers of toy-dogs as to the cruelty involved in their manufacture. The diminutive dogs are in themselves, she admits, the most charming personalities; the most affectionate, intelligent and sweet dog-spirits inhabit these tiny shapes as a rule. This is the more remarkable because they are chronic sufferers, permanent invalids, who might well become soured and peevish under the unfair treatment meted out to them by man. Instead of that, they remain trustful and loving. But the ordinary public is under the impression that "toy-dogs" are a special breed of themselves. Not so; they are artificial products which can be obtained in some two or three breeds. According to the difficulty of producing them their value is estimated and that process, as the writer describe it, is one of unmitigated cruelty. Consequently they are short-lived, and succumb with great suffering to any attack of illness, because they are degenerates from the start and are so reared as to have no constitution. These dogs are most often bought, at present, in London, Paris, or other great cities, as articles of dress, to be worn in the muff or carried on the arm in the same spirit as a bracelet or a brooch is worn. If one dies, he is replaced by another. It is useless, writes Mrs. Cook, to appeal to the breeders of "toys," whose object is to make money. It must be noted that only some breeders will do it. There is no way but to appeal to the public, and represent to them that though the cruelty is in the past, and has been committed by others, those who create the demand are the real culprits, they who are truly reponsible.

MR. Clark, Commerce Member of Council, will probably visit Bombay during his autumn tour.

THE printer of an Urdu weekly named the *Loval Gazette* published at Lahore, who applied to start a press for his paper, has been ordered to deposit rupees one thousand.

IT is understood that the time-honoured Bengal Commissioners' Conference, which has been discontinued during the last few years, will be revived this year. The Conference will meet at Darjeeling in October.

A REUTER message says that the *Lokalanzeiger* states that Herr Plate, the chairman of the North German Lloyd will retire on the 1st. prox., owing to illhealth. Herr Plate recently fell down a staircase with the result that one eye was blinded.

AT a recent meeting of business men at Mussoorie, the United Provinces Trades Association was formed. The new association hopes to become affiliated with the Calcutta and Punjab Trades Association.

PINDI DAS, editor of a vernacular paper, now defunct, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1907 for sedition and has been recently released, wanted to start a press and applied for the Deputy Commissioner's permission at Lahore, who has ordered him to deposit rupees two thousand under the Press Act,

WITH reference to Sir Henry Craik's recent questions in the House of Commons regarding the grievances of the members of the Punjab Commission the "C. M. Gazette" nuderstands that no memorials from individual members of the Commission and no representation from the Punjab Government have reached the Government of India.

THE Rev. E. O. Jervis, Chaplain of St Marks Church, Bangalore, has been selected by the Bishop of Madras as the ecclesiastical representative from that diocese for the Delhi Durbar. Mr. Jervis is also to be chaplain in charge of the troops to be mobilised for the occasion. He leaves by the end of November.

OUR Simla correspondent says.—The Railway Board has been assisting in some important experiments, which are being carried out by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., to "powellise" Indian soft woods for use as Railway sleepers. A quantity of soft wood has been given to this firm, who will treat these with the process called powellisation for making blocks sufficiently hard for adoption as railway sleepers.

THE difference between the various systems of thermometers, has never been turned to a happier account than by the presiding judge in a recent lawsuit in a small town in the German fatherland. Among the witnesses was to appear a woman of thirty, who was known to the intimate circle of her friends as only twenty-four. The court was packed, and the lady sat tremblingly near the witness-box, thinking of the moment when she would be called out and be asked about her age. How could she on her oath tell a lie ? On the other hand, how would she admit publicly, in the presence of those very friends, that her age in reality was thirty ! Her turn at last came. "May I ask your age, madam ?" said the judge in accordance with the Continental formula. "Twenty-four" was the despairing cry of the maiden. The judge was somewhat taken aback ; the lady decidedly did not look so youthful. "Reaumur or Centigrade" he queried with a smile. "Reaumur," whispered the lady blushingly. "Then it's all right," was the contented reply of the judge. We recommend the idea to all those who need it. Eighteen years old (R), or (C), or (F), as needs be, will secure almost perpetual youth

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Bremen Espionage Case.

BERLIN AUGUST. 18.

AN extraordinary and quite unnecessary amount of mystery has been made over the identity of the Englishman who has been arrested at Bremen on a charge of espionage. For reasons which are not all obvious, both the authorities and the accused's own friends have sought to conceal his name. No information on this point was to be obtained either at the British Embassy here or at the offices of Dr. Von Gordon, counsel appointed to represent the prisoner at Leipzig. Bremen telegrams stated that the suspect was a London lawyer named Woolf but it has now been established beyond doubt that his name is Bertrand Stewart. What purport to be particulars of the charge against him are also telegraphed from Bremen.

According to these he has been three months in Germany, and during that time has visited all places on the North Sea coast at which anything in the nature of fortifications are to be found, spending several weeks at some of them. He is said to have excited suspicion at Borkum, and to have been followed thence by the police to Wangeroog and Geestemunde. Photographs of the fortification of the East Frisian Islands, as well as of the forts in the estuary of Weser, are stated to have been found in his possession. It is further alleged that his luggage, which was seized on the premises of a Geestemunde forwarding agent, contained "important map material as to German fortifications on the North Sea coast," and that his correspondence, intercepted at Bremen, comprised letters "from high English military quarters, some of them written in cipher." As last year's Borkum case showed, these statements of the German reporters are to be received with the utmost caution. No attempt whatever was made to prove against Messrs. Brandon and Trench the gravest of the accusations laid to their charge by the Press at the time of their arrest. Interesting light upon German precautions against espionage and the procedure adopted in case of the slightest suspicion being aroused is thrown by a story from Bavaria, reported in the papers. A worthy clerk in the post-office at Gmunden, named Courtain, who has served the State faithfully for thirty years, was, with his family, spending his holidays at the house of a friend, who is also in the public service, at Vilseck, in the Upper Palatinate. At the suggestion of his host the two of them, on July 28, made an excursion to the neighbourhood of the artillery range of Grafenwohr. There they heard that on the following day important practice with siege guns was to take place. As an old artillerist, Courtain was much interested in this. He decided to remain overnight, and obtained at the military headquarters a card of admission to the range, though his request for permission to view the siege gun trails was refused.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSECUTION.

Sitting the same evening over his glass of beer at the inn, he got into conversation with two artillery non-commissioned officers, to whom he confessed his desire to obtain a few mementoes of his visit in the shape of fragments of splintered shells. He was told that these were formerly to be purchased at headquarters, but were now disposed of wholesale to a dealer in old iron. At the same time it was hinted that for people in the position of his interlocutors there were other ways of getting hold of such things. With his senses sharpened by thirty years' service as a public official, Courtain scented danger here, and hastily declined the suggestion. He retired to rest, suspecting nothing, but between three and four o'clock in the morning he was wakened by a loud and peremptory knocking at the door. He opened, and was rudely shaken into complete wakefulness by the sight of a couple of artillery officers and a body of gendarmes. His clothes and luggage were seized and subjected to a thorough searching. Special and persistent inquiries were made after a "camera" which had been seen near him on the previous evening. This instrument ultimately turned out to be pocket electric lantern belonging to the landlord of the inn. Courtain was able to establish his identity by means of a passport and a number of letters, and in due time was left to his own resources. At midday he returned to Vilseck. On the following day, however, two gendarmes appeared in the house and assiduously ransacked both his luggage and that of his family. A couple of days later this process was repeated at five o'clock in the morning. By this time Courtain had begun to find holiday-making in the Palatinate a little too much for his nerves, and hastily packing up his traps, he fled, with his family, to what he trusted would be the calmer climate of Nuremberg. But, alas, as they stepped out of the train at their harbour of refuge, they were confronted by a party of detectives, who insisted on escorting them to the Rathaus. Here they were again thoroughly searched, and, though the wife and child were allowed to go, Courtain himself was detained. Next morning he was conveyed in a prison-van, with a cartload of criminals, to the examining goal, where he spent five days in a filthy cell, and as many nights in a dirty bed, where he contracted a skin disease. At the end of this period he was at last informed that one of the non-coms, with whom he had spoken had informed against him, stating that he had asked the soldier to procure him an unused fuse of shrapnel C, and that he had also said that he kept up correspondence with friends in France, and was in pecuniary difficulties. It was not till the evening of Aug. 6 that the unfortunate man was released. These facts show how dangerous it must be for foreigners to show in this country even the most innocent interest in military matters.

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

It is stated apparently on official authority, that the Franco-German negotiations "have made good progress, especially in the last few days," and that a fresh communique on the subject may be expected after the meeting to-morrow of the Emperor William, Dr. Von Bethmann-Holloweg, and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter at Wilhelmshoehe. At the same time, it is declared that the impending Foreign-Office Note is not likely to announce the conclusion of the negotiations, but merely that they are "taking a favourable course, and promise a successful issue within a reasonable time." Some interesting statements by a Konigsberg paper on Germany's policy with regard to Morocco are generally accepted here as authentic. According to these, the German Empire, "after careful and exhaustive consideration, gave up the idea of territorial acquisitions in Morocco long before the Moroccan question began to keep Europe on tenterhooks." It is further affirmed that "not only diplomatists, but also military and naval experts," were consulted on the matter, and that it was the opinion of the latter that turned the scales. Moreover, it is asserted that the Emperor "has long been of the opinion that by an earnest and enduring understanding between Germany and France, the two greatest military powers of Europe, peace would be satisfactorily assured." Equally interesting are the comments made on these statements by the "Post." This paper, which is now engaged in a deadly feud with the Government and all its organs, speaks with lofty disdain of those of its contemporaries which lend themselves to official inspiration ; but it is not so long ago that it was itself only too glad to have little paragraphs whispered into its ears in the Wilhelmstrasse. And it is precisely that fact which lends interest to the following remarks about the statement that Germany long ago abandoned the idea of territorial aggrandisement in Morocco :—As has already been announced elsewhere in the Press, that is not true. We can only confirm this. The only true point in the communication is that the experts rejected the establishment of a naval base in Morocco, and this on good grounds. The German Fleet is so small that a division of it is not to be thought of. All that we have in the way of ships are urgently necessary for the defence of our North Sea and Baltic ports. On the other hand, the establishment of a colony for settlers, which, like South-West Africa, could be left to itself in time of war, was intended in authoritative quarters down to the most recent times; or, to be more precise, the impression was given that something of that sort was contemplated, and that the support of such plans was desired."

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Considerable notice has been attracted here by a Constantinople telegram, foretelling the reversal of Turkey's policy, both at home and abroad, and announcing an Anglo-Ottoman agreement with regard to the Gulf stretch of the Baghdad Railway. On this latter point the "Vossische Zeitung" prints the following paragraph, which has an authoritative ring of semi-officiality. Though little objection can be made to these negotiations in themselves, a final settlement of this question cannot be effected merely by an Anglo-Turkish agreement. The Baghdad Railway is not an Anglo-Turkish undertaking. The affair can only be finally settled if the British proposals, which serve as the basis of the negotiation, are acceptable to the Germans interested in the Baghdad Railway. As is well known, Germany's consent to a 4 per cent. increase in the Turkish customs has not yet been given.

AN INGENIOUS PRISONER.

Max Schiemangk, an international swindler, who, as Count Marcel de Passy, and under other high-sounding aliases, has won his way into society and through cash-boxes in most capitals of Europe, has for the second time slipped through the fingers of the German police in a manner which reflects highly on his ingenuity and resourcefulness. The last of his long series of impostures had as its object a rich estate, with a magnificent schloss, in the neighbourhood of Heilbronn. He was arrested before he had been able to realise his plans, and lodged in the goal of the town named. On easter Sunday morning, however, his cell was found empty. He had somehow possessed himself of a file and cut through the bars of the window. On the table was a letter addressed to the Public Prosecutor. In it he begged that official's pardon for all the trouble he had caused, and expressed regret that important business in another part of the country made it impossible for him to accept any longer the hospitality of the State. But, like so many of his kind, Schiemangk is vulnerable through his heart, in spite of the undeniable soundness of his head. His susceptibility to feminine charms drew him to Spreewald, that marshy region where a remnant of the Slav domination still wears its ancient tribal costume, speaks the Slav dialect of its forefathers, and makes a comfortable living by punting tourists about on its canals and supplying Berlin with nursemaids. Here he threw himself with great gusto into the merrymakings of the peasants, and with turned-up shirt sleeves to matched the bare arms of the local damsels, he danced and drank with the best of them. But he grew careless as to where he showed himself, and was identified at a ball by a municipal official, who had seen his photograph on the illustrated warrant circulated by the police. So he was caught and taken back to Helibronn. During the journey he told his warders that the authorities were merely wasting the public money in shutting him up again, as prison walls had not yet been made that were thick enough and strong enough to keep him in. This hint was not ignored. He was chained by the legs to the walls of one of the safest cells in the prison, and every night his clothes were removed, so that if he did manage to escape he could only do so in a state of nakedness that would render his early recapture practically certain. Nevertheless, all precautions were in vain. When his cell was visited this morning, it was found that the bird had flown. Confederates from outside had obtained access to an adjoining building in course of construction, thence made their way into the prison courtyard, cut though the bars of the corridor window, broke open the door of the cell with a jemmy, and severed with a hack-saw the fetters that bound their comrade's legs. The great mystery of the whole affair is how Schiemangk established that communication with his friends which, it is declared, must have been absolutely necessary to the success of the enterprise.

Schiemangk has since had the audacity to address a letter from Charlotteberg to the "Berliner Tageblatt," in which he admits that he owes his liberty to the help of a devoted friend. He also adds that the examining judge was involuntarily of assistance to him in the act. The letter is signed "Count de Passy," which title the writer declares he has a perfect right to make use of. The "Tageblatt" states that a few days ago is also received a letter from a friend of Schiemangk, who declared that the "Count owed his title to his adoptive father who was formerly at the Court of Dom Pedro of Brazil, and well known in London society, and that the "entire English infantry is equipped with a knapsack of his invention." It may be added Sceimangk's assumption of his military officer's rank is belived to have been intended to faciliatate the sale of military decorations.

WARSHIP BUILDING.

A remarkable picture of Germany's progress in the art of warship building is drawn by the Kiel correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung." It appears that the three battleship of the Helgoland class already completed were built in periods ranging from 31 1-2 to 33 1-2 months. Their predecessors, of the Nassau type, though 3,900 tons smaller, required periods of from 36 1-2 to 40 months for their construction. About the same time was spent over vessels of the Braunschweig and Wittelsbach class, which ranged in size from 11,800 to 13,200 tons. On the other hand, the Kaiser and Brandenburg series of battleships of from 10,060 to 11,150 tons, all required four years for their construction. Still earlier it was not an unknown thing for a German battleship to be on the stocks as long as eight years. It is interesting in this connection to recall that in reply to the inqurry sent round by Count von Reventlow six years ago, the Germnnia, Howaldt, Vulkan, Blohm and Wos, Schichau, and Weser yards announced their ability to construct capital ships within from 24 to 30 months. At that rate of construction the private yards in this county would then have been able to turn out battleships and armoured cruisers to the number of some nine or ten annually. Since then these yards have been considerably extended and their equipment improved while their efficiency has been still further heightened by ample experience.

RANGOON TRAINING WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 6.

The Rangoon Port Commissioner's estimates for training works, amounting in all to one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees, have been sanctioned by the Government of India on the distinct understanding that they are not to ask for any further pecuniary help. The estimates, however, being partially out of date further revised estimates are being prepared, and certain important deviations from the original scheme have been decided upon. The cost of obtaining stone from Kalagouk has proved more expensive than was anticipated, and a revised estimate will amount to near one crore and a half of rupees.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

The Hindu University deputation headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya arrived here yesterday from Lucknow. The deputations were accorded a cordial reception at the Howrah Station by a large number of Indian gentlemen, and were taken in procession to a temporary residence. A meeting in connection with the Hindu University will be held at the Town Hall to-day.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

In reply to a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, stating that the present system of fixing tariff valuation of sugar was unsatisfactory, the Government of India, in the Commerce and Industrial Department, state that the whole question has been reconsidered and it has been decided to fix the tariff valuation of sugar on the average price of one year as suggested by the Chamber. The tariff for next year will be fixed on the average monthly prices for the last year and the new system will come into force in October.

CALCUTTA ARMS CENSUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

In connection with the recent census of arms, it has been found that a good many arms in Calcutta are without numbers. The police are now making an effort to collect these, and have them properly numbered.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

The latest news received yesterday by Mrs. N. C. Sen, "Woodlands", Alipore, from the Council-Registrar of Cooch Behar, reads: "Maharaja's condition extremely grave."

REBELLION IN PERSIA.

CRUSHING BLOW FOR THE EX-SHAH'S CAUSE.

Sardar-Arshad Captured and Condemned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, SEPT. 6.

The Government troops have inflicted a decisive defeat upon Sardar-Arshad's forces, who are mostly Turcomans, a few miles east of Teheran.

Sardar-Arshad, three hundred followers, four guns and a rich booty were captured.

Sardar-Arshad was wounded, and will be executed.

Three Government soldiers were killed, and four wounded. The Ex-Shah's cause is not likely to recover from the blow.

FRANCO-GERMAN POURPARLERS.

Smoother Progress Expected.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

An official communique has been issued in Berlin, announcing the resumption of the Franco-German pourparlers. The communique adds that circumstances admit of the expectation that progress will be smoother than before the interval.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

In spite of the communique issued in Berlin, which is regarded as a favourable omen, opinion in the German capital on the subject of a speedy settlement is apparently not so optimistic as in Paris.

The inspired *Lokalanzeiger*, in an article full of significance, declares that the rights of Germans in Morocco must be secured, and that the mineral output of the country must have unrestricted access to international markets.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The French Government is anxious that the negotiations with Germany on the subject of Morocco should reach a conclusion before the 20th, inst., on which date the two-year service men leave their regiments. If, however, a solution is not reached by the 15th inst., it is expected that an order will be issued retaining those men. It is also noteworthy that the troops despatched to deal with the "dear food" riots in the north-east of France have been mainly drawn from the western and not from the eastern garrisons, and that they still remain in towns to which they were despatched even in cases where the riots have subsided.

German Workers and the Socialists.

COLOGNE, SEPT. 6.

The German Workers Congress, representing numerous Christian and patriotic Labour unions, has issued a manifesto in favour of peace, but denouncing the Socialist threat, of declaring a general strike in the event of war-like complications, as treason to the fatherland and a direct incitement to foreigners forcibly to prevent the development of Germany.

GERMAN NAVAL REVIEW.

A Magnificent Spectacle.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Kiel review was a magnificent spectacle. Torpedo boats and submarines were the feature of the parade.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

At the naval review at Kiel, the "Hohenzollern," with the Emperor on board, steamed down the lines of warship, stretching for miles followed by fleets of pleasure steamers, containing thousands of cheering excursionists from all parts of Germany.

The Austrian Minister of Marine was on board the "Hohenzollern."

The fleet numbered one hundered vessels, not including mosquito craft.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The German Navy League, abandoning the reserve it has maintained during the Morocco crisis, has published a manifesto making a vigorous appeal for the strengthening of Germany's naval position.

Admiral Von Koester, head of the League, was a personal guest of the German Emperor at the Kiel review.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 5.

The Governor-General, at the opening of Parliament, referred to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as an additional guarantee of the world's peace.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Lord Pentland, speaking at Glasgow, said that now that the Lords were working under new conditions, and in closer touch with the people than ever before, the public might rest assured that they would prove equal to their responsibility.

WRECK OFF PERU.

Eighty-one Persons Drowned.

LIMA, SEPT. 6.

The steamer "Tucapel" has been wrecked on the Peruvian coast, and thirty-five drowned.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The steamer "Tucapel" was a fine 3,000 tonner, trading between Valparaiso and Panama. It is now stated that eighty-one persons were drowned as the result of the wreck.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Resentment against the Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Scenes occurred at the Trades Union Congress to-day, sections protesting against the presence of Government representatives, especially the representative of the Home Office, and their description on the agenda as "fraternal delegates."

The speakers affirmed that they should not seek the patronage of the Government, which had bludgeoned them at a time of war, and had placed the military at the disposal of the railways.

A motion to suspend the standing orders and discuss the Parliamentary Committee's invitation was carried against the protests of the President, by 262 votes to 70, but after speeches by the more moderate delegates, a resolution of censure was lost by a large majority.

LATER.

The Trades Unions Congress has passed a resolution in favour of legislation being introduced for the nationalisation of railways.

LABOUR UNREST IN EUROPE.

"The Worst yet to Come."

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The protracted nature of labour unrest throughout Europe is attracting increasing notice. Observers of the situation fear that the worst has not yet been reached, and state that the trouble is due to the universal increase in the prices of foodstuffs, in which there has been a shortage, owing to an unusual drought affecting the whole of Europe.

More Rioting in France.

A recrudescence of rioting in France is reported. At Nantes, 400 strikers attempted to raid the foundries. They came into collision with the police with the result that thirty were injured altogether on both sides.

The gendarmes were obliged to charge the mob at Halluin, and twenty-five persons were injured.

WELSH ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Culprits Sentenced.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Thirty-eight men, concerned in the attacks on Jews in South Wales, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from twenty-eight days to three months.

DECREASE IN FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The French active army, it is stated, will in 1912 show a decrease of 10,000 owing to the falling birth-rate.

AVIATION.

A New Invention.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

A French engineer, M. Moreau, has invented an automatic "stabilisator" for aeroplanes. It is claimed for the invention that it will cause the machine to maintain a perfect balance independently of the aviator.

INDIAN CRICKETERS' TOUR.

Thanks to the Public and the Press.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Vice-President and Secretary of the All-India cricket team have written to the *Times*, sincerely thanking the counties for their warm welcome, and the British Press and the public for their generous encouragement. They point out that the tour was not conceived in any spirit of competition on equal terms—the main idea was educative, and the experience gained has amply justified it.

RAILWAY TROUBLES IN CHINA.

PEKING, SEPT. 5.

The Viceroy of Szechuan urges foreigners not to leave Cheng-Tu, as the situation can be controlled, provided the Szechuan troops remain loyal.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The situation at Cheng-tu has improved.

RIOTS IN AUSTRALIA,

Several Lithgow Men Arrested,

LONDON, SEPT 6.

Several strike leaders and other persons concerned in rioting at Lithgow, on the 31st ultimo, have been arrested, and 140 prosecutions are being proceeded with.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON. SEPT. 5.

Lord Kitchener embarks on the s.s. "Nubia" on the 16th instant for Egypt.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Surrey beat Somerset, at the Oval, by an innings and 47 runs.

REUTER states that the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company, with a capital of 15,000,000 dollars, has incorporated service along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts via the Panama Canal.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Bitter Party Attacks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

A message from Toronto to the *Times* states that a quarrel between the Government and the Nationalists in Quebec has become most bitter. While the Liberal press in the English provinces is making a violent attack on Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition for his apparent alliance with the Nationalists, the latter, who denounce every naval policy, have now declared squarely against the Reciprocity Agreement with United States, Consequently, the Conservatives and the Nationalists are united in their trade policy and their hostility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though divided on the naval policy of the Dominion.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

Successful Feat of Mr. Burgess.

LONDON, SEPT, 6.

After failing in several previous attempts, Mr. Burgess to-day succeeded in swimming the Channel.

LATER.

Mr. Burgess entered the water at the South Foreland lighthouse at 10-50 yesterday morning and landed at Cape Grisnez at about 10-0 o'clock this morning. He started with a powerful stroke and made great progress. The heat haze prevailing at the start later developed into a dense fog and there was no news of the swimmer for eighteen hours. The water was beautifully smooth and there was a strong spring tide.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' RELIEFS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining reliefs for Royal Engineers abroad in the present trooping season, the War Office has decided to dispense, in the case of Sappers, with all qualifications for the extension of service with the colours.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

Anti-Peerage Bill.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Announcement of resignation of Mr, Fowlds, the New Zealand Minister of Customs, on the ground that he does not consider the Government's policy to be sufficiently radical and that it disregards justifiable unrest among the masses, is embarrassing to the Government, since it is now the eve of the election.

A message to the *Times* from Wellington states that acceptance of titles by Sir Joseph Ward and Sir George Finlay, is most unpopular, and has cost the Government many votes.

A legislator has given notice of a bill to prevent the establishment of hereditary titles in New Zealand,

AUTHORESS FOUND DEAD.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The well known authoress, Mrs. Katherine Thurston, was to-day found dead in bed in a Cork hotel. She was apparently in her usual health last night.

[Katherine Cecil Thurston was born in Cork Ireland. She was the only daughter of Paul Madden of Wood's Gift, Cork. She married Ernest Temple Thurston the novelist. She was educated privately. Her publications include "The Circle," 1903; "John Chilcote, M.P.," 1904; "The Gambler," 1906; and "The Fly on the Wheel," 1908.]

DARING DACOITY IN MANIKGUNJ.

Post Office Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 6.

Reports have been received that a daring dacoity was committed last evening at Singair in the Manikgunj Sub-division. Some forty armed dacoits, alleged to be young men, came in three ghasi boats, cut down the telegraph wires and looted the whole bazar, including several shops of rich jute traders and carried away a large booty. It is reported that the local Post Office was also looted of about five hundred rupees and the Post-master was wounded. A vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.

TROOPING PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 6.

The trooping programme of the Royal Indian Marine steamers has been published:—

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" will carry out movements of the 123rd Rifles and 90th Panjabees between Bombay and Rangoon, and subsequently take on board the 1st Royal Dragoons for Durban, where she will be due on 29th November. She will leave Cape town on the 7th December, with the 2nd Batt. Hampshire Regiment for Mauritius, and pick up the 14th Brigade R. H. A. and 19th Brigade, R. F. A., for Bombay. She will also bring the 2nd Royal Fusiliers from Mauritius to India, and will then carry out the relief movements between Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Madras Port Blair and Rangoon.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will bring trooping details from Burma and Madras for "Dongola," and arrive at Bombay on the 20th of October and then convey the 7th Hussars from Bombay to Madras. She will bring back the 1st Royal Irish Rifles to Calcutta from Rangoon on the 6th December. The "Northbrook" will return to Bombay on the 15th December with the 79th Company R. G. A. on board, and then proceed to Madras and Rangoon with outwards trooping details from Dongola. She will disembark the 93rd Infantry at Port Blair on the 8th of January, 80th Carnatics at Rangoon on the 10th, 88th Carnatics at Madras on 29th, the 75th Carnatics at Calcutta on the 5th of Fruary.

The "Dalhousie" will convey the 77th Company, R. G. A. from Bombay, on the 20th of December, with Aden party, returning from Delhi and reach Aden on the 26th of December.

DURBAR CELEBRATIONS.

Burma Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 6.

A Government resolution was issued yesterday signed by the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Burma, under order by the Lieutenant Governor, regarding the celebrations to be observed on the occasion of the Durbar. Holidays are notified from the 7th of December to the 12th in all public offices. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are requested to make necessary arrangements for the reading of the proclamation at mid-day on December 12th in every village as far as practicable.

In Rangoon, the proclamation will be read by the Commissioner of Pegu. Commissioners of divisions are to make arrangements regarding the convening of Durbars, at which honours to be conferred by the King-Emperor or by the Viceroy will be announced and at districts Durbar certificates of honour will be presented.

The following other arrangements are to be made:—The firing of 101 guns on reading of the proclamation at Rangoon and other military stations, illuminations of Courts and other Government buildings, on the night of December 12th, all private business and business premises should also be illuminated as a mark of loyalty. The important of all requests by the local Government is the celebration by general rejoicings, such as feeding the poor, entertainment of school children, sports and display of fire works. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to assist towards the Coronation celebrations by a small grant.

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The arrangements for the Veterans' Camp for the Coronation Durbar are now nearing completion and it has been decided to close the list on the 1st October, after which no application from either Civil or Military Veterans can be received. The qualifications for admission to the camp are:—

(1) Veterans in possession of the medal for (a) the Sikh Wars 1845-49); (b) Crimea (1854-56); (c) the Persian War (1856-57); (d) the Mutiny, both Civil and Military Veterans who were present at the siege of Delhi and operations round Lucknow (1857-58), and have the medal and clasp (or clasps) as above (as invited to the Durbar of 1903),

(2) Indian officers on the pension or active list who have performed a tour of Orderly duty at the Court of St. James.

(3) Indian officers and soldiers on pension or the active list who are members of the Royal Victorian Order or of any Indian Order.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The Calcutta Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

The *Englishman* hears in connection with Their Majesties' Court in Calcutta next January, owing to the fact that the number of ladies in India, who have been presented at the Court of St. James is very limited, the wives of the Members of Council will be privileged to present ladies, whose husbands are connected with their respective departments,

A CALCUTTA INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

At the Insolvency Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Harrington was engaged in hearing an insolvency suit, in which the liabilities were forty-seven lakhs and the assets only Rs. 800. The insolvent is Sarkies John Sarkies, jute and gunny merchant. His discharge was opposed by the Kashmere Durbar and the Bank of Bengal. The insolvent borrowed thirteen lakhs from the Kashmere Durbar in 1903 without disclosing his real position. The Bank of Bengal advanced large sums to the applicant, out of which twenty-six lakhs were secured. The opposing creditors urged that since 1902, Sarkies had been in insolvent circumstances and that every year from that time, up to 1909 inclusive, he worked at a big loss. The insolvent contended that the insolvency was genuine and due to the jute and gunny crisis in America in 1907, and that there was no fraud and he had committed no offence under the Insolvency Act.

The hearing was adjourned to the December Court.

PUNJAB LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 5.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Major Bayley, Private Secretary, arrived at Lahore Cantonment, West, at 7.45 p. m., last evening. His Honour was received by the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police and others and drove to Government House. The "C. M. Gazette" understands that His Honour, who had been touring through the districts where the rainfall was most deficient, generally found the prospects less gloomy than what had been anticipated.

NEW ENGINES FOR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 6.

There have recently arrived for the Burma Railway four Mallet Compound articulated engines which have found much favour in America. They are being used on the Lashio Section of the Railway. Acquisition of these engines shows the way to Indian lines in the, matter of locomotive power for Ghat Section The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are following suit with engines of the same design and similar engines are also under order for Uganda.

GOODS IN RAILWAY WAREHOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

An important question relating to the responsibility of Railways for warehousing goods will again come up before the Railway Conference this month. The Conference has been urging that Section 7? of Railways Act be so amended as to relieve the railways from the responsibility for the safe custody of goods after twenty-four hours. The Government of India, on the other hand, are of opinion that the remedy lies in the hands of the railway administration and that a penal rate of demurrage should be sufficient to make the consignees remove their goods within a proper time limit. The Conference has been, however, of opinion that the experiment has failed and approached the Railway Board last year for an amendment of the law, and they have been informed that the system of penal rate has not had a fair trial and the Railway Board are not prepared to take any legislative action.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S THANKS.

The Promise of the Future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I offer my most heartfelt thanks to all friends in India, England, and South Africa who have sent me their kind congratulations and good wishes on my 87th birthday.

I am sorry that two assassinations have taken place this year when everyday is bringing us accumulating evidence of better days coming.

Whether these assasinations are political or not Lord Minto had already said in his Simla speech of 14th October last year:—

"I absolutely deny that, should further outrages occur, they can be taken as symbolical of the general political state of India. They cannot justly be assumed to cast a slur upon the loyalty of the people."

In December next there will happen the greatest as well as the most propitious event in the history of this great country.

His Majesty the King-Emperor in his speech from the throne on February 6th of this year, himself graciously gave us the glad news:—

"It is my intention, when the solemnity of my coronation has been celebrated, to revisit my Indian dominion, and there to hold an assemblage in order to make known in person to my subjects my succession to the Imperial Crown of India."

What can be more gratifying, encouraging and full of promise to the people of India than that His Majesty the King-Emperor, in company with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, should pay his first visit to India after his coronation and establish India's important position in the British Empire. And what hopeful prospects this visit opens out for the future good of India.

Among their precious and gracious words and acts we have first the speech at Bombay on 9th November, 1905, when His Majesty as Prince of Wales declared "Love and Affection" for the Indian people and "an increased and abiding interest in India's wants and problems," and next the speech at Guildhall on 25th May, 1906, when he expressed "wide sympathy" and "an earnest desire and efforts to promote the well-being and to further the best interests of every class."

During the past sixteen months of the present reign we have had Their Majesties' gracious words and acts full of vast importanee and significance. But all these gracious words and acts, it is impossible for me to embody in this statement. I shall mention a few only.

I may, however, point out here that Their Majesties have already symbolized and established the equality and importance of India in the Empire by introducing at the coronation in several ways the position of India as among the Banners, on the King's stole, in the Queen's robe and on the floor of the Abbey; and also on the New Indian coin.

First.—His Majesty's message of 8th May, 1910, to Lord Minto in which His Majesty says:—

"The prosperity and happiness of my Indian Empire will always be to me of the highest interest and concern as they were to the late King Emperor and the Queen Empress before me."

Soon afterwards in the message of 23rd May, 1910, to the Indian peoples, His Majesty the King Emperor gave his most gracious assurance:—

"Queen Victoria of revered money addressed Her Indian Subjects and the heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct Government in 1858, and Her august son my father of honoured and beloved name commemorated the same most notable event in his Address to you fifty-years later. These are the charters of the noble and benignant spirit of imperial rule and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide.'

These glorious and gracious declarations and pledges, fortify our faith and expectation in the British word of honour, and I look forward with complete confidence that the pledges of Parliament and the proclamations of our two last great and beloved Sovereigns—our great charters—will now be fully fulfilled by His Majesty the present King-Emperor as he has graciously said that "in all my time to come I will faithfully abide." In the full fulfilment of these charters will be the accomplishment of His Majesty's "highest interest and concern in the prosperity and happiness of His Indian Empire."

May I be permitted to indicate what I consider the most important and immediately urgent steps to secure the prosperity and happiness of the Indian people and fulfil faithfully in their broad scope and spirit the pledges of Parliament and of the gracious Royal Proclamations.

After the reform of the Councils, for which our most grateful acknowledgments are due to Lord Morley and Lord Minto, I would place first simultaneous examinations in England and India for all the Indian services, with the ultimate object of Indians being trained for self-government under British supremacy like that of the colonies with the same rights and responsibilities.

Then and then only the great problem of sufficient revenue for all wants, of sufficient means for the great masses and of the ultimate high mission of England, will ever be solved.

Second.—If there is one thing more than another which entitles Britain to the glory of the everlasting gratitude of the Indian people, it is giving them education in general and English education and knowledge of British institutions, British character, civilization and efforts for liberty, in particular. To complete this great boon it is very needful for the masses to have free compulsory elementary education, supplemented by a system of advancing higher very promising youths. It is impossible to gauge the extent and variety of benefits that may accrue from this. In this connection, I may mention a personal incident of gratification and gratitude. I bless the Government and people of Bombay of my early days, that as far as I remember I have received free my school education and my college education with the additional benefit of a scholarship.

The King-Emperor, in his letter of 29th June to his people, says:—

"Believing that this generous outspoken sympathy with the Queen and myself is under God our surest source of strength, I am encouraged to go forward with renewed hope. Whatever perplexities or difficulties may be before me and my people, we shall all unite in facing them resolutely, calmly and with public spirit, confident that under Divine guidance the ultimate outcome will be to the common good."

It is our great good fortune that His Excellency Lord Hardinge, who is now at the beginning of his Viceroyalty, has the same earnest sympathy and good will towards us as Their Majesties. Just to quote one sentence from his speech at Simla on 3rd May, 1911:—

"I trust that India may be happy and my administration successful, but this time alone can show and my brief experience has been enough to satisfy me that the next few years will be very strenuous and the shade of my grandfather would rise to reproach me if I did not use every power that in me lies in an earnest endeavour to set forward my great charge in the path of progress, prosperity, peace and happiness."

Under such fortunate and hopeful circumstances I feel confident that we can well look forward to the emancipation and elevation of India during the reign of the King-Emperor, who is coming amongst us with such great good-will and lofty purpose.

Yours &c.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Versova Sept. 6.

A parliamentary paper has been issued [Cd. 5803] containing the text of the Agreement between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of various pecuniary claims outstanding between the two Governments, together with the first schedule of claims and the terms of submission. The claims referred to either date back to before 1812 or else are general claims which have arisen since 1853, those which arose between 1812 and 1853 having been settled by a Commission convened in the latter year, and those connected with the Civil War having been disposed of in the seventies. They will be referred to a Court consisting of two arbitrators, one chosen by each Government, and of an umpire chosen by the two arbitrators. The Court will meet in Washington. The agreement eliminates the last important question outstanding between the Empire and the Republic. It was signed on July 6, and passed by the United States Senate on July 19. It is provided that every schedule of claims shall, on the part of the United States, be agreed on "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," his Majesty's Government reserving on their side the right, before agreeing to the inclusion of any claim affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the empire, to obtain the concurrence of the Government of that dominion. The American claims in the first schedule are chiefly against Canada and Newfoundland.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPT. 7, 1857]

We have been informed from good authority, that an order has been received in Calcutta, for a division of the Decan prize money, which is said to be eight lacks; a Captain's share is estimated at eight or ten thousand rupees.

By a letter of July, from Ispahan, it appears great distress prevailed amongst the inhabitants, from scarcity of provisions.

The writer of an account from Ramree, which appears in the Bengal Hurkaru, says "Last muster day the mustering Officer asked, where is the 49th Regiment? Here! Am, your honour, replied the Quarter-master Sergeant, the only man out of hospital!

By the "Tauze" an interesting narrative has been received from Persia of an atrocious murder, accompanied with acts of wanton insult and barbarity which called forth a singular proof of the King's justice, considering the offender was a Mahomedan of rank, and the sufferer a Christian. The following general outline is all we can insert, owing to the extent of our European Intelligence.

In the vicinity of Ispahan, a community of about 12 thousand Armenians inhabit a place called Julpha under the superintendence of a Chief, and the guidance of a regular Church establishment.

One evening a Mahomedan, named Hadji Hashim Khan, nearly related to the Governor of Ispahan, entered the Church, accompanied by several friends and armed followers; with an evident design of poluting the place of worship by debauchery, and insulting those who held it sacred. Having seated himself, he ordered his musicians to play, when the Armenian Chief, Simon Hyrapiet, who had met him on friendly terms, offered to leave a scene which he could neither behold with indifference, or resist with success. The Mahomedan asked why he was going when he whispered something, which evidently gave offence, as Hadji Hashim with marked displeasure in his countenance, ordered his men to drag the chief out of the Church, which they did and bound him, stripped, to a tree at the entrance of the Convent. The priests and friends of the unfortunate man, sued for mercy in vain; a ransom was then offered, but with no better success. After mangling their wretched victim, the barbarians severed his head from his body, and threw them into a pit.

Various outrages were committed by the murderers, even in Ispahan, but owing to the dread inspired by such a lawless-banditti, some time elapsed, before measures were taken to bring the leader to justice, but on the King's arrival in May, he was seized and put to the wrack, his beard was shaved while dry, with a blunt razor, and having been paraded as an example through the Bazarr, seated on an ass with his face to the tail, and a rope passed through a slit in his nose, he was severely bastinadoed in the public road, his eyes were put out and ears cut off, nor was this sufficient to satisfy the savage ideas of justice which designed the punishment, for after undergoing additional tortures, too horrid and disgusting to mention, he was allowed to linger in torments some weeks, before the executioner was ordered to put an end to his misery after which the body was exposed in quarters at the four gates of the City.

With whatever abhorrence such crimes may be viewed a punishment so revolting to human nature must be condemned in an equal degree. Severity exercised according to the caprice of arbitrary power being uncertain has but little effect as an example but that which cannot be sanctioned by the laws of retaliation will ever appear the indulgence of wanton cruelty or vindictive passions rather than an act of justice.

The reinforcement added to our detachment at Veramgaum, which we mentioned in a former number, has had the desired effect in checking any further progress of the Banditti towards that station; but the force is not sufficiently effective to dispers the marauders.

Much rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Kaira, and a long continuance of the monsoon in prognosticated.

Sir George Walker, it is stated, is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

Sir George Aiery, in succession to the Hon. Sir Charles Colville.

The following amusing notice is translated from the "Revue Encyclopedique." It is headed, Tresor accumule depuis des siecles.

"The Capture of Rangoon, the capital of Pegue, and the occupation of the country, which will be followed by that of Ava, places the English in possession of immense riches. The only Pagoda, situation near Rangoon, contains a treasure of which the value must be prodigious. The most ancient and sacred Temple is built in the form of a cone, and has neither doors nor windows. There is an opening at the top through which the rich and the poor throw their offerings which have been accumulated for centuries. The summit terminates in a massive crown of gold, adorned with diamonds and rubies, which Alombra the conqueror of Pegue, placed there in 1756. The Crown is estimated at four lakhs of Pagodas, or 3,360,000 francs of our money!"

MR. B. N. BASU'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—There has been a grave agitation both in the Press and the platform about the well known Civil Marriage Bill of Hon. Mr. Basu. Whatever be the merits of the Bill this much cannot be gainsaid that when passed as Law it will be taken by men wishing to do things according to conscience in a strict sense, as well as by others who would be willing to be profited by it simply because of the loose rein given by the Bill. On one side, civilization insists upon "prudent" marriages, and would fain come actively in the way of marriage cemented between parties unable to maintain a family. And on the other hand, a wide margin is likely to be given to the classes as well as the masses indiscriminately to many simply to gratify the fancy of the moment.

Albeit, Mr. Basu's Bill has certain good points underlying it, yet, as good is oftener than not found inseparately blended with evil, it would be economic not to waste the sense of freedom so unnecessarily and perhaps irrevocably too. Marriage is a function of life on which more careful consideration deserves to be lent than to other function of ordinary importance. And, like the incidence of a tax the incidence of such a law would fall an imprudent parties, in whose behalf and for whose welfare, prudential restrictions came of yore to be laid upon the very preliminaries of inuptials in the form of betrothal and other succeeding ceremonies. In fact, heavy social and religious responsibilities are created by the institution of marriage, which need not be so lightly treated as to be started with a flight of fancy and finished by a civil Register. Law must be purely and in a sacred manner, kept entirely aloof from a performance that requires neither permissive nor prohibitive, nor curative measure to be impressed upon it, in view of certain social economic and even religious considerations.

Marriage, at best, in any Society admits of a two-fold division of some healthy if not time honoured, principle underlying it; viz., essential—including evidential—ceremonies and secondly, festive rites. The first in every society, is afforded by religious performances or civil modes of registering names and other essential elements conferring validity throughout; and the second need not be adverted to, at all, for our present purpose. Now, the long standing experience of ages goes to declare that religious performances and communal bonds continue even now to be more binding than any amount of registers that serve the purpose of a substitute for the former in the case of those only who are beyond the pale of or are unwilling to abide by, the same moral restrictions.

Mr. Basu's Bill, to conclude, is no doubt, intended to aim higher things including a noble breed for our land by the satisfaction of conscience and many other ideals besides, but looking to the present trend of thought and the general sense of the people's views, it would not only be not desirable but it would be almost premature to get a legislation to interfere and expect it to make our path smoother.—

Yours, etc,

S. S. MEHTA.

GOVERNMENT AND WELLS.

MR. P. B. Dastra has addressed the following letter to the Governor of Bombay:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—As a loyal subject of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor of India, I deem it to be my duty most respectfully to submit to the kind and favourable consideration of your Excellency in Council an humble suggestion which, I trust, will act as a palliative not only against the impending famine, but also against any similar calamity—which God forbid may occur in future and which will come to the rescue of the farmers, and protect them against bitterness and affliction, as is the laudable object of the Government.

I may be permitted to mention at the outset that I once held lands arable and horticultural, in the North of the Thana District. I was also for a number of years supervisor over an extensive area of cultivated land in Sholapur, belonging to our well-known and esteemed citizen, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas. Hence I may justly lay claim to some experience of cultivation and cultivators. I therefore, most respectfully suggest that on all farms deep wells should be sunk of a diameter not less than 10 feet on the inside. Should the owner of the farm be unable to sink the well at his own expense, Government might undertake to do it for him, charging him 4 per cent. interest on the capital expended, to be paid permanently into the Treasury along with the land-tax.

Should this suggestion of mine meet with the approval of the Government, the Public Works Department should be asked to commence the work at once, for those who apply for it.

The small quantity of water that will be found immediately on sinking the wells should be emptied into the fields, which would thus be fit for the plough. Jowari seeds might then be sown. This plant has bigger spikes than any other cereal, and its stems are also longer. The stems and spikes are nourishing food for man and beast, as they contain saccharine. I have seen cultivators' children enjoying pieces of the green stalk as they would sugar-cane.

Jowari is a cold weather crop, and the present is the time for sowing it, so that the crop might be ready for the harvest by March next.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper of the 26th July last, states that it has learnt from very reliable sources that Government intend to bring grain in the affected parts in the Bombay Presidency from the Punjab, where there are very large quantities held in stock, sufficient to last 3 or 4 years. Good as this measure is in itself, how are water for man and beast, and fodder for cattle to be obtained? I do not know how many heads of cattle there are in the city of Bombay; but I presume the number cannot be far short of a lakh. These are supplied almost exclusively with the produce of the Konkan districts after their own local wants have been met. Should, however, the rains fail before October, there will be a dearth in the Konkan itself.

Government are kind enough to order the digging of tanks and reservoirs for storing up the monsoon rain, as part of famine relief operations. But these will not answer the present need of water. Abundant quantities of this precious beverage could be tapped by deepening the wells in the tanks, &c., already in existence.

There is a general belief that canals can abate famine, if they do not actually avert it. This statement, however, is not always true. What canals can prevent famine, shoud the lakes and rivers that feed it, run dry? We learn from the papers that on account of scanty rainfall in the Punjab, the Indus is much below its usual level, and the water in the canals is diminishing. These canals do not exist throughout the Presidency; hence, granting that there is water in one or two of them, that quantity is not sufficient to supply the needs of the whole Presidency, but wells carefully distributed, will satisfy the needs of all its population.

With your Excellency's permission I will cite an instance to show the superiority of wells over canals.

In the City of Sholapur there is a tank named the Ekruk Tank. It is about 7 miles in circumference, and connected with it are several canals. This tank supplies (1) drinking water to the population of the town; (2) water for working the cotton mills; and (3) water to the canals for irrigation purposes. During the famine of 1899-1900, no water could be supplied for irrigation purposes; hence the canals ran dry, and so the farmers whose fields were situated on the banks of the canals, began to suffer from want of water for irrigation and domestic uses. Some of the tenants of the above-mentioned Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas felt with others the pinch of water scarcity, and a small quantity barely sufficient for daily domestic consumption had to be brought from semi-dry rivers at a distance. The farmers, therefore, combined, and without even waiting for the permission of the owners of the property, they sank a well of some depth in a field and found some water. The bed turned out to be rocky in part, but nothing daunted, they vigorously went on, and with the help of a donation of Rs. 150 given to them by the Managing Director of the Sholapur Mill, deepended the bore and their labour was rewarded, for they got at a spring, which supplied them with water, sufficient for their daily needs as well as for those of their cattle as it lasted them till the next monsoon.

Soon after, the management of these lands came under my supervision in 1902. I had the shaft deepened to more than 30 feet, when we came across such a large supply of water that the work could not be proceeded, with; hence a wall had to be built up, with the inside diameter of more than 20 feet. Well-water being more favourable for crops than canal water, the tenants in the neighbourhood used the water from the well to irrigate over 10 acres. In spite of this large consumption, the depth of water remaining in the well is about 24 feet in the cold weather, and 18 feet in summer.

The foregoing simple instance will prove that wells are of greater usefulness than canals. For the latter, a heavy initial expenditure has to be incurred and a large establishment has to be kept permanently to keep them in order, and yet they fail when the need of water is greatest, while the latter being fed by under-ground springs prove useful during a drought.

After the wells are once constructed and handed over to the land-holders, the Government have no further expenditure to incur further on their upkeep, as the cultivator himself will be obliged in his own interest to keep them in good order. Besides, he will not like to let the well lie idle, but will utilize the water for gardening purposes or for a second crop. He would thus be protected against drought and his income having increased, his condition will improve, and he will be better able to meet his liabilities to Government.

There has now been a drizzling rainfall in Bombay and in the Provinces. This rain is useful for pasture, vegetables and the standing crop; but unless heavy rain falls within a fortnight or so, there would be a panic through dearth of water after March next, and therefore the digging of new wells must be taken in hand at once.

I hope your Excellency's Government will be kind enough to excuse an humble individual like myself for venturing to lay my views before you.

BOMBAY TANKS AND WELLS.

The following Notices of Motions will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation to be held this afternoon.

From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master.

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to be so good as to give the following particulars with regard to the wells and tanks in the City:—(a) The total number of wells and tanks respectively existing in each Ward of the City. (b) The total number of wells and tanks respectively examined by the Municipal Analyst during the last five years. (c) The number of wells and tanks in which water was found fit for drinking purposes; the number in which it was found usable for ordinary domestic purposes; the number in which it was found entirely unfit even for ordinary purposes. (d) The cause or causes of more than 95 per cent. of the wells in the City being found polluted and unfit for drinking purposes, according to the Municipal Analyst's report of the last few years. (e) The total number of wells and tanks in charge of the Municipality and Government respectively. (f) How many of these have been examined by the Municipal Analyst and with what result? Have anopheles larvæ been found in them, and if so what varieties? State the names of such wells and tanks or absence of any names the localities in which they are situated, in which such larvæ were found. If any of these tanks and wells have not been examined for anophelæ larvæ, please have them examined and give the result. (g.) The total number of wells closed or covered in different wards during the last 5 years."

From Sir Bhalchondra Krisna.

'That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation (1) the cause of the collapse of a house on Khetwadi Main Road on Saturday the 26th instant (2) whether the house was recently inspected by the Executive Engineer's Department before giving sanction to making alterations and addition to the building."

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Important Law Question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided, yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of, among others, the following matters:—

RE GANESHDASS PANALAL.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices.

RE SHEIKH MAHOMED HUSSAIN.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained an interim order.

RE HYDERALLY CASSUMJI AND COMPANY.

Mr. Cohen, for the Queen Mills, applied for an order to examine Mr. R. B. Boman-Behram, Mr. Pragji Surji and Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act.

Counsel said the first two were receivers of the insolvents' estate and the third party were the solicitors.

His Lordship granted the order.

Counsel next applied for an order against Mowji, a creditor and for some time receiver of the insolvents' business and the insolvents, under Section 90 of the Act directing them to make an affidavit about the books in his and the insolvents' possession.

His Lordship declined to make the order.

RE JETHA NARSEY.

Mr. Jinnah, for the petitioning creditors, applied for an order restraining the insolvent from obtaining Rs. 100 per month from the receiver in a suit filed against the insolvent and for an order directing the receiver to pay the amount to the insolvent.

His Lordship made this order.

Mr. Bahadurji, for the insolvent, then applied for maintenance from the funds in the hands of the Official Assignee under Section 75 of the Act.

Mr. Jinnah opposed the application and said by making that order, the court would encourage laziness. The insolvent must work for his maintenance.

His Lordship granted him Rs. 60 per month, observing, that if the insolvent did not proceed with his insolvency in time, it would be open to Mr. Jinnah's client to apply to the court to rescind the order.

RE RATANSEY KURPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Desai appeared for one Madan Kaya and prayed for an order to rescind the order of his public examination on the ground that a suit had been filed against him by the Official Assignee.

Mr. Bahadurji, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, opposed and said the man was doing his level best to evade the examination, with which the suit had nothing to do.

His Lordship made the order prayed for and stayed the examination until further order, observing that the application of Mr. Bahadurji's client was oppressive. Mr. Bahadurji's client was ordered to pay the costs of the applicant.

Mr. H. S. Captain, for all the insolvents except the third, applied for a provisional protection order.

His Lordship granted an order for three months.

RE THAKURLAL H. DESSAI.

Mr. Thucker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a rule nisi for the discharge of the insolvent.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, interim orders were granted to Mahomedally Cassumally, Jasiram Kirparam, Ladha Nanji, Sursing Mathuradass and Vishnu Jethashankar.

RE G. N. MINSTRELL.

His Lordship then heard the opposed insolvency of George Newton Minstrell, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Bhdham, Pile and Company.

The main ground of opposition taken by Mr. Kapadia for the opposing creditor was that of jurisdiction. On that His Lordship found in favour of the insolvent.

Nothing else having been alleged against the insolvent, his Lordship granted him his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges:—Gopal Narayan Bhat; Gopal Mitha Surti; Mahomed Usman Sale Mahomed; Joseph Abedeen Pink; Joseph Manual Pereira; Moses Abraham; Percival Queen and another; Damodar Govind and others; Darashaw Dinshaw Surti; Max James Clements; and Currimbhoy Rasulbhai.

WHAT IS FRANDULENT PAYMENT.

In the matter of Bundeally Hirji Kaku and Pir Mahomed Hirji, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved absolute the rule calling upon Fazal Hassam to show cause why he should not repay Rs. 1,000 received by him.

The insolvent appeared in person and said the sum had been paid in discharge of a dabt.

Mr. Bahadurji said he had obtained the rule on Mr. Settna's petition, which stated that the insolvents had traded in Bombay, Zanzibar, Rangoon, and in the other places before filing their petition on the 21st June last. Their liabilities were two to two and a quarter lakhs in Bombay, one lakh in Zanzibar, and seventy-five thousand in Rangoon. The only assets were a share in the Alexandra Cinematograph Company and outstandings of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. The insolvents had been in difficulties long before, and it was well known that they suspended payment a few days before the petition was filed. However, it appeared that by way of fraudulent preference the first insolvent had paid Rs. 1,000 to Fazal Hassan, Rs. 1050 to his son Ahmed as a present, though it was stated to be for a hakim, who turned out to be a door-keeper in the Cinematograph; Rs. 900 to Ratanbai Khaki Tar; Rs. 1,000 to Pranshankar Narbheshankar; Rs. 2,000 to Mahomed Alladin; and Rs. 2,000 to Vanmali Narsey. These sums the official assignee claimed to recover. by this summary procedure under section 36 (4) of the Insolvency Act read with section 56 and the rule framed by the High Court.

His Lordship observed that such procedure should not be encouraged.

Mr. Bahadurji said the respondent was examined and His Lordship should consider evidence with that of the insolvent. The evidence proved that the Rs. 1,000 were paid to the respondent voluntarily and the payment was void.

If His Lordship was not satisfied with this procedure, he would ask the Court to take further evidence. As he had taken out rules against others, he asked His Lordship to lay down a definite rule.

His Lordship inquired if Counsel were appearing in other rules, when he was informed that Mr. Desai was appearing in one and Mr. Jinnah in the other. Thereupon His Lordship decided to take up Mr. Desai's rule first, Mr. Jinnah's matter having been adjourned by consent.

In arguing that case, Mr. Bahadurji said in this case the insolvent was indebted to the firm of Lalji Vanmali for Rs. 2,000 and the firm of Vanmali Narsey was indebted to the insolvent in the same amount. On the 20th June Lalji was paid the Rs. 2,000 by havala entries. The question for his Lordship to decide was whether the payment was of the nature of preference. Under the new act this was the proper procedure, if the payment was of a preferential or frandulent nature. Counsel here cited English cases in support of his contention, arguing that the sections in the Indian Act were a verbation copy of the sections in the English Act. He submitted that, if the payment was proved to be fraudulent, the rule must be made absolute.

Mr. Desai, in arguing his case, said that his client was not a creditor of the insolvents, but was a debtor. No payment was made to his client. It was at the request of the insolvent that his client paid the insolvent's creditors. If the question of fraudulent payment arose, the other side ought to recover the amount from the firm of Lalji Vanmali. On the question of law, his submission was that this procedure applied to cases, where there was no dispute as to the facts and where there was no other alternative. When there was a contentious inquiry to be held there could be no summary procedure.

Mr. Bahadurji having replied, His Lordship reserved judgment and allowed other rules to stand over.

TRADE RIVALRY IN BOMBAY.

Abduction of Servant.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the application for revision made by Mr. R. S. N. Wadia, who was instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company on behalf of Yamad Mahomed Ali and Bala Bandoo, who were sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for abducting one Balu Bhichoo, with the intention of secretly confining him.

The evidence showed that there was a certain amount of trade rivalry between Vishvanath Vishnoo and the Mitha Nathoo, the master of the accused and considerable competition for labourers, in which an agreement under the Labour Act of 1859 figured. There had been prosecutions and in those encounters, success appeared to have been invariably with the complainant. Early in December 1910, the accused's master prosecuted one Bhickoo Raghu under that Act, and Mr. Aston acquitted him holding that the agreement between him and the master was invalid, being an attempt to enforce a species of slavery. Two days later, complainant advanced Rs. 110 to Bhickoo under an agreement. Early in January, the accused's master somehow managed to take Bhickoo to Mr. Oliveira and there offered to return Rs. 100 to the complainant, but the offer was refused. Steps were taken against Bhickoo, who was ordered by the Court to work in accordance with the agreement, which was fair and equitable. Similarly on 16th December, complainant advanced Rs. 120 to Baloo. On the date on which Bhickoo was taken to Mr. Obveira, Baloo Bhikoo was also taken there by the first accused on the pretext of settling Bhickoo's matter and there he instructed Mr. Olivieta to write a letter to the complainant alleging that a portion of the Rs. 120 had been repaid by Baloo and offering to repay the balance. Information was then filed against Baloo and on the 20th January, the Court ordered Baloo to go and work in accordance with the terms of the agreement. On 28th January, complainant complained that Baloo had disappeared. He was subsequently arrested and brought from Keloa, Mahim, under a warrant. The prosecution case was that Baloo was abducted by the accused in the late hours of the day and violently carried to Keloa.

Believing the prosecution evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them as above stated, observing that the plan had been carried out with forethought and deliberation.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

A PREMEDITATED MURDER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell, disposed of the appeal of Hasu Amir, who was convicted of murdering a young and wealthy Bania of Jambusar named Jinabhai by Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, and sentenced to death.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordass, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the accused had improper relations with one Joni, a servant of the deceased, and they continued in spite of many warnings given by the deceased, who then dragged him into the Police Court. A charge was framed against the accused, and the case was adjourned. In the meantime on a Vaishnav holiday, the accused awaited the deceased on a road leading to the temple of Shamlalji, and there gave him two wounds in the chest with a sharp cutting instrument There were two eye witnesses to the scene.

Agreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge convicted the accused, and as the murder was a premeditated one and had been planned beforehand, sentenced him to death.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the death sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

YOUNG LADY'S COMPLAINT.

Charge against a Doctor.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Behramshaw Hormusji Cooper, House Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, stood charged with using criminal force to Miss Minnie Ross, daughter of a luggage inspector, who was complainant in the case. Mr. Payne, Solicitor and Mr. Pereira, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, and Mr. S. B. and Mr. J. B. Kapadia, Pleaders, defended the accused.

Evidence for the prosecution was continued:

Mr. Adams being called and examined by Mr. Payne deposed that on the 19th ultimo he was a sub-inspector of Police, and now a motor-driver. He was sent by Inspector Stenson to the G.I.P. R. Infirmary. On going there he received information from several persons. He went up stairs. He was told it was Dr. Cooper's house. He met two persons,—Mr. Darashah and Mr. Naoroji, two Parsi gentlemen. They made complaint that a drunken man was creating trouble. Darashah showed some marks. Witness was seated in Dr. Cooper's sitting room. Witness called for the drunken man and the complainant, who was standing on the porch, said: "I am the man." He was then with his wife. Witness asked him what was wrong and he made a certain statement. Dr. Cooper then came out of a room. Dr. Cooper was asked if he was aware that certain complaint had been made against him, but he made no reply and the witness took the parties to his inspector.

Sub-Inspector Hardacre being called and examined by Mr. Payne, said he went to the infirmary with the last witness on the 19th ultimo.

Inspector Stenson was next called and examined. He said the parties in the case were brought to the police station by the last two witnesses. He asked Ross certain things and the reply was that he had gone to the infirmary and asked Dr. Cooper whether the statement made by his daughter, that she had been kissed by him in his consulting room was true. This led to an altercation between them and the accused's brothers also participated in it. The police were sent for. The accused made no statement at this time. A cross complaint was made by one of the accused's brothers, and the matter was referred to Inspector Shaw.

Inspector John Thomas Shaw was called and examined by Mr. Payne and he deposed that, when the parties arrived at the Police Station, Mr. Ross made a complaint. There were then present Mrs. Ross, two daughters of Mr. Ross, the accused and his two brothers. Mr. Ross stated that his daughter had gone to the infirmary that morning and the accused had kissed her. He mentioned the circumstances attending the incident. The accused had made no reply. Before taking Ross's statement witness told him and his wife to go and fetch Miss Norris. Miss Minnie Ross stated that she had gone to the infirmary that morning with Mrs. Norris and her own sister. Dr. Cooper had painted her throat after which he sent her sister and Mrs. Norris out of the consulting room. He then pulled her close to him and kissed her. Witness questioned the sister and she corroborated the statement. The accused did not speak to witness and Mr. and Mrs. Ross then returned with Miss Norris. The latter corroborated the statements of the Ross' sisters with the addition that, while coming out of the consulting room, Minnie Ross was noticed to be on the point of crying. She had there and then mentioned that the doctor had kissed her. The accoused made no remark then. Witness then asked the accused if he had anything to say in reply to the allegation. He asked what could he say to Mr. Ross wishing his complaint to be recorded and witness recorded it. Mr. Ross was then in an excited temper but he was perfectly sober.

The Magistrate then framed the charge against the accused.

THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Acworth then read the following statement of the accused:

I have been the House Surgeon in charge of the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary since the 18th December 1906, previous to which date I had acted in that capacity for a period of two months commencing the 10th March 1903. I have heard the charge laid against me in this case and I say that it is absolutely untrue that I kissed Minnie Ross, the daughter of the complainant. The said Minnie Ross, who was under my treatment for tonsilitis, came to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary about 11 a.m. on the morning of Saturday the 19th August, and I then painted her throat twice with tannate of glycerine. This I did in the usual manner and with the usual assistance. It is untrue that when the said Minnie Ross and her companions arrived at the infirmary, I was seated in my office with my feet on the table reading a newspaper. It is untrue that I had my arm round the said Minnie Ross, whilst I was painting her throat or at any other time. It is equally untrue that I took the said Minnie Ross in my arms on the occasion in question or at any other time.

It is further untrue that there was no one else present at the time when I painted the throat of the said Minnie Ross.

I say that the reason why I asked the two companions of the said Minnie Ross to leave my examination room before I painted the said Minni Ross's throat the second time, was because the two companions were laughing and giggling, and making the said Minnie Ross laugh, whereby it was very difficult for me to paint her throat. This charge was made against me to the police on account of the complaint of assault laid by my brother aganist the complainant, and I believe that the attempt of the complainant to coerce me into giving a written apology, with a view, as he admits, that he might show the same to Mr. Rumboll the General Traffic Manager of the Railway, was in furtherance of a design to get me into trouble with the railway authorities, and thereby secure my transfer from Bombay, because as I have for some time past been aware there is considerable feeling against me amongst the subordinates in the railway service, in consequence of my strictness in giving sick leave certificates. I say that it is absolutely untrue that, when the complainant came to my quarters on the evening of the 19th ultimo, I jumped up on seeing his daughters and said "Come outside, Mr. Ross. Come outside, Mr. Ross." The complainant came to the back door of my quarters, where I was sitting with my two brothers, and called out "which is Dr. Cooper," and I at once rose from my seat and went to the door where the complainant was, saying "I am Dr. Cooper, what do you want," or words to that effect. The complainant then questioned his two girls and said to me: "Did you kiss my daughter?" I replied "No" on which he said "You mean to say my daughter is a liar." Then he struck me and demanded a written apology to be shown to Mr. Rumboll, stating that, if I did not give it within five minutes, he would thrash me within an inch of my life. My brothers then came up, one after the other. I told the complainant that there was no truth in the allegation made against me, and I subsequently made the same denial before Inspector Shaw. It is untrue that I apologized to the complainant or said I was sorry, as alleged. I denied the accusation made against me and refused to give the apology demanded. I have been in the service of the Indian Midland Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway since the year 1893, and during the whole of that time there has never been any complaint or suggestion of a complaint as to my conduct from any source.

Miss Minne Ross was called and cross-examined by Mr. Acworth. She said that her first visit to the infirmary was on the 15th August, When she was examined for another complaint, the doctor found that she was suffering from bad throat. After that day she went there daily until the 19th August. On the 18th she went at 7 o'clock in the evening. Before the 19th of August, the doctor had painted her throat three times. Before the 15th of August she had been in the infirmary to get her father's medicine. She used to go there with her young sister Lilian. Altogether she had been to the infirmary about thirteen times since March last. The infirmary was abont two or three minutes' walk from her house. Out of the thirteen times she had been to the infirmary she went about six or seven times by herself. Her throat was painted three times when she was there by herself. On the 19th August witness went to Miss Norris's house and then three of them went to the hospital. She knew the hospital and went straight into the Doctor's room. Miss Norris was her friend and they met each other almost daily. They had lots of jokes together. That morning she was not laughing. They were in their usual spirits. The doctor looked at her throat and called her inside. He did not call the others in. They went of their own accord. It was a small room. There were two windows. She stood behind the screen facing the right hand window. Lilian and Bessey Norris stood next to her. The windows were closed. After her throat was painted she felt sick and her eyes watered. The Doctor's arms were not rouund her then. She felt very much insulted when the doctor kissed her. She did not scream. She did not run out of the room. She walked out. The doctor saw her. She did not get an order for her father's medicine on that day. They remained in the room for about five minutes after her sister and Bessey left the room. In the outer room there was no body when she entered, and also when she came out of the doctor's room. From the infirmary witness and her companions went to Miss Norriss'. She was away from home for half an hour. Before giving evidence she had made a statement to Mr. Pereira. She had not made any statement to any body before speaking to Mr. Pereira. She also told Mr. Pereira that the doctor had come up in the afternoon and offered to shake hands. She did not mention this to anybody else. She knew a few Railway people who lived in the Berkley Palace.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne witnessed said that on 6 or 7 occasions, when she had been to the infirmary the place was not empty. There was somebody or other.

Miss Lilian Ross was next cross-examined by Mr Acworth. She said on five or six occasions that she went with her sister and twice or thrice she went on her own account. She did not find the place empty. There were people about. The Doctor had his arms round Minnie when he painted her throat. The bottle from which the stuff was applied to the throat was not held by an old man named Pandoo.

Further hearing stands adjourned till this afternoon.

A PRINCE'S COMPLAINT.

Alleged Disposal of Stolen Jewellery.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdulali Khakibhoy Readymoney appeared in answer to a notice, issued at the instance of Kumar Shri Mansur Kachar of Jardan, calling upon him to show cause why a process should not be issued against him on a charge of disposing of stolen property, namely a pair of gold bracelets, valued at Rs. 55,000. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the applicant; while Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the respondent

At the outset Mr. Kapadia applied for a transfer of the case to the Mazagon Police Court on the ground that the alleged disposal of the property appeared to have taken place in the B. Division and not within the jurisdiction of that Court.

Mr. Godinho said his client's case was that the offence was committed in the Fort.

Mr. Kapadia submitted that, as the fact had been disputed, they would have to go into evidence about that matter.

Formal evidence was taken; and Mr. E. T. Lambert, solicitor, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Company, was examined. He stated he had met the accused, who made a statement before him, on the 22nd March 1911. The accused was brought to him by the complainant. The statement made to him by the accused was as follows:—I am an auctioneer and money lender. My office for 18 years has been in Green Street. I am now removing to Medows Street. I know all about the transactions between Prince Mansur Khachar and the Indian Specie Bank. Some years ago (in May 1907) the Prince borrowed about two lakhs of rupees on the security of a deposit of jewellery and Bank shares. Before the loan the jewellery was pledged elsewhere, and I told Chunilal, the bank manager, of this. Chunilal said he would make a loan to enable the Prince to redeem the jewellery, if the Prince would take one thousand shares in the bank for which he (Chunilal) would pay. Chunilal and I then said Mr. G. G. Craig who said he would write to the Prince and give an answer very shortly. The Prince agreed to take the shares if the bank would give the loan. The jewellery was then partly with Abdul Husein and partly with Bomanji Kashinath. About Rs. 87,000 was due to Abdul Husein and Rs. 54,000 to Bomanji Kashinath. The Bank paid these amounts and took the jewellery, The Bank then had the jewellery valued and advanced a further sum of about Rs. 60,000 to the Prince. For this Rs. 60,000 credit was given to the Prince in an account opened in the Bank's books. No cash passed. I have a memo of the account, which I will produce later. I was to be guarantee for the Prince to Chunilal for the amount paid to Bomanji and under the guarantee I paid him three months' interest. Later we suggested to the Prince that, in order to keep down interest, he should sell the brilliants. Chunilal, therefore, got an authority from the Prince (which was given in my presence) to sell the diamonds. In November, 1907, Chunilal arranged with Mahomed Saboo Sidick through brokers named Elias Haji Abdul Rahim and Gordhandas Wagji to advance Rs. 2,25,000 and take over the jewellery and shares. The arrangement was completed and Saboo signed a Promissory Note for Rs. 2,25,000 in favour of the Bank. The note was to be renewed from time to time. Saboo wanted the named Mahomed Laktani and Elias Haji Abdul Rahim and a Mehta two or three days later to take the jewellery. Saboo wanted the signature of Craig to the transaction, but Craig refused to sign, saying that the jewellery belonged to the Prince and that he (Craig) had no authority to sign. However, Chunilal persuaded him and gav him a letter in his own handwriting. Chunilal' suggestion of selling the diamonds was never acted on at all. Some months later Chunilal told m that the jewellery was to be sold and suggested tha I should buy it. He and I went to the office o Thakurdas and Company and saw Mr. Hormusj Vakil. Chunilal asked Hormusji to show me the jewellery and Hormusji took a lot of boxes from his safe and put them on his table. They contained jewellery which I examined, but I found the most important piece, a big diamond necklace, was missing and two other articles did not belong to the Prince. I know all the articles well. Hormusji was willing to take Rs. 50,000 less for the jewellery than was advanced, but I pointed out that the missing articles were worth more than the half lakh difference between the amount advanced and the amount asked for, and I refused to purchase. I asked for the missing articles but Hormusji said he knew nothing of them. Chunilal then stated that they had been handed to Saboo Sidick's Agents with the rest of the jewellery mortgaged with the Bank.

The matter was then adjourned.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Setna presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of 7,000 casks of Portland Cement, seven tenders have been received as under:—(1) Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. Rs. 45,901-0-8, (2) Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. Rs. 47,140-10-0, (3) Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Rs. 47,468-12-0, (4) Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Rs. 48,343-12-0 (5) Messrs. Garlick and Co. Rs. 48,890-10-0, (6) Messrs. Gungaram Saiboo and Co. 50,750-0-0 (7) Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. 54,250-0-0. As the tender of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. was the lowest, he proposeed to accept it, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm at their tendered rates.

The sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 758 of 8th May 1911, under which approval was accorded to the Gowalia Tank being permanently closed and filled in, the Commissioner stated that the Executive Engineer estimated the cost of filling in, &c., &c. at Rs. 1,77,520.

As there is no Budget grant from which the cost can be met, he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to its being met by an advance of Rs. 1,77,520 from Surplus Cash Balance, pending subsequent adjustment against a loan to be raised or against sale proceeds of surplus land after the area was laid out.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the grant.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday 3-15 p. m.

THE EASTERN AVENUE.

Further Time for Consideration.

A Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, on Sandhurst Road Crawford Market scheme will be submitted at the Bombay Corporation meeting to-day:—

"I am directed to inform you that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust has submitted for the sanction of Government under sections 28 and 32 of Act IV of 1898 a scheme No. XXXVII—Sandhurst Road to Crawford Market. The scheme provides for a broad avenue running north from the Crawford Market and includes the area known as Memonwada which the Municipal Commissioner, acting under the orders of the Municipal Corporation, represented under section 24 of the Act as insanitary in 1905. The scheme was duly notified on 11th May 1911 and under section 27 of the Act the statutory month allowed to the Municipal Corporation for consideration of the scheme elapsed on 11th June 1911. As the Trust had up till then received no opinion from the Municipality on the scheme, consideration was postponed for one month. In now forwarding the scheme the Trust has asked that further time may be allowed to the Corporation to send in a representation. As the matter is of importance, the Governor in Council is pleased to accede to this request. Government will accordingly postpone final consideration of the scheme for one month from the date of this letter. I am to invite attention to paragraph 15 of the Municipal President's letter No. 4704, dated 27th October 1908, where in dealing with the development of Bombay in the near future the Corporation stated that "the most essential points are (1) the widening of Parel Road and its extension as a wide throughfare from Pydhonie to the neighbourhood of Arthur Crawford Markets, and (2) a wide throughfare running south from the Bandra Causeway through the Mahim Woods and probably bifurcating to debouch upon the Esplanade Road and upon Girgaum. The Parel Road is the principal through fare of the City and its inadequate width is daily becoming more apparent since the electrification of the Tramways. The Corporation prefer not to express a definite opinion as to the precise line which should be followed south of Pyadhonie, as they have not the necessary material before them, but they consider that the widened thoroughfare should debouch in the vicinity of either the Palton or Hornby Roads."

THE LATE NIZAM.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Muslim Union Club held on Sunday at the Anjuman High Schools Hall, it was resolved to offer the heartfelt sympathy deep sorrow of the member of the Muslim Union Club, Nagpur, that has overtaken the Islamia world on sudden intimely death by the demise of his illustrious head in the Deccan And the message be sent to the Resident, Hyderabad to convey on behalf of the Members of the Muslim Union Club Nagpur, to His Highness Nizam's family deep sorrow and lamentation and heartfelt sympathy on sudden untimely heavy loss to themselves and to the Islamia World in the demise of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Afzaud-doula Mir Mahboobali Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Major R. H. Parker, R.G.A., has been posted to No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Brigadier-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O. has been promoted Major-General with effect from 29th June.

Under the order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a committee will shortly assemble at Simla to consider whether the instructions relating to mountain warfare in the Field Service Regulations and Imperial Training Manuals are one sufficiently comprehensive to meet the Indian requirements or need any amplification. The composition of the committee is as follows:—

President.—Brigadier-General J. Headlam, D.S.O., Director of Staff duties.

Members.—Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, Colonel G. B. Hedson, D.S.O., Commanding the 57th Rifles, F. F.; K. J. Buchanan, C.B., 54th Sikhs, F. F. Major De Sausmarez, R.A., General Staff; F. G. Lucas, D. S. O., 2nd and 5th Gurkhas. Secretary,—Captain Baird, 12th Cavalry.

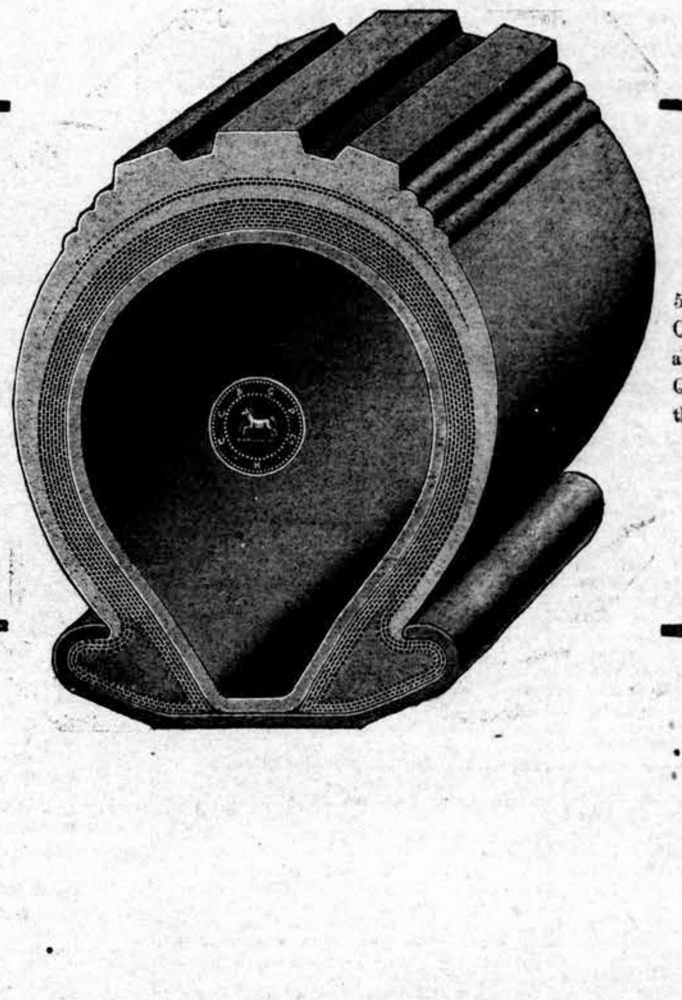
HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 2nd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills	a £10,499,791
Balance to be remitted from 3rd Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 6,658,506

a Of this sum £1,338,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.



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"TROPICAL"

THE CANVAS CASING of Continental Tropicals is impervious to dampness and practically rot-proof.

THE INDIA RUBBER of Continental Tropicals resists the influence of Tropical light and heat to a considerable extent.

THE THREE-RIBBED PATTERN of Continental Tropicals is the most effective safeguard against side slips.

RACING 1911.
Targa Florio (Italy)
Grand Prix of France.
Light Car Class
Limited Car Class
won on
"CONTINENTALS."

TOURING 1911.
Prince Henry Tour 51% of all competing Cars used "Continentals." The Cup of the Queen, and the Cup of the Empress awarded to Cars with
"CONTINENTALS."

Every single Motor Cover and Tube sold by us in India is specially manufactured to suit the climatic conditions of this country. Our stocks are replenished every fortnight and we can guarantee that nothing but the freshest goods of latest Manufacture are sold by our appointed agents.

Insist on having:

CONTINENTAL

TYRES

A RECENT CASE OF SUICIDE.

With reference to the suicide in London recently of Mr. N. M. Cooper and the case in which he brought against Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree, a short time previously. Sir Muncherji has made a statement as to his acquaintance with the deceased from which it would appear that the one occurrence was in no way the result of the other. Sir Muncherji writes:—

"As it is likely that the report of a case which has appeared in English papers, in which one N. M. Cooper had charged me with using abusive language towards him, might give rise to vague conjectures, and some notion that there must have been something in it, it is necessary to make the following brief explanation.

"The Court dismissed the case summarily, without even calling upon me to give evidence, or allowing my solicitor to proceed with the cross-examination of the complainant as the judge said he did not believe a word of the complainant, and mulcted him in costs.

"The charge was absolutely imaginary and trumped up. I had not even seen Cooper for more than a year, much less could I have spoken or abused him. The fact was that there had been pending against Cooper an action for a serious and malignant libel by Mr. N. J. Moolla. In it, I was a material witness. Cooper had become nervous as the day of trial was drawing nigh. He tried various dodges to get the action stopped, and for the last two months had been writing to Mr. Moolla and myself and others who were to appear as witnesses annoying and even threatening letters so as to worry and thwart us all. When no notice was taken of his antics, in a fit of desperation evidently he took out a summons against me, thinking I should feel nervous about publicly appearing in a Police Court on a squalid charge, and perhaps make terms with him: or that by being accused of being at enmity and having abused him, he would succeed in stultifying my evidence in the main case. It was a desperate step on his part and a sort of try-on to frighten me. I, of course, did nothing except appear with my solicitor in the Police Court. Cooper stated his story and it was so transparent a fabrication that the Court did not want to have my statement or even allow my solicitor to cross-examine Cooper. He simply dismissed the whole thing saying he did not believe a single word of the complainant.

"My solicitor indicated the matter would not end there, plainly meaning that Cooper would be charged with perjury. In fact the same afternoon, the necessary statements were taken and information for warrant against Cooper was prepared and application to the Court was to be made on Monday morning last (14th August). By the first post I received intimation that Cooper had committed suicide. There is no doubt that he took this step from the consciousness of having committed perjury, and as he could not entertain any doubt after the Magistrate's pronouncement that he did not believe a word of what Cooper said, that conviction would follow.

"As by the turn the proceedings took in the Police Court, and owing to the rash death of this unfortunate and misguided man, I have been precluded from explaining the mystery of the fabricated charge against me, and as the short reports in the English papers might lead my friends and others in India to wonder what it was all about, I am constrained to make this brief statement for their information or publication."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CHINESE MENUS, A LONDON NOVELTY.

To be able to lunch or dine, writes a home correspondent in an entirely novel way, and to taste a variety of unfamiliar dishes may appeal to the jaded Londoner in these tropical days. Not a thousand miles from Piccadilly-circus there is a bright, airy little restaurant where, for a brief half-hour or so, you can imagine yourself in China, and lunch or dine just as you would be apt to do in Hong-Kong or Peking. The delusion is increased by the fact that at adjoining tables are parties of young Chinamen speaking their own language and busy with chop sticks. They are mostly smartly dressed young men, who, if judged by their apparel only, might have emerged from a Westend club. They are students sent over by the Chinese Government to learn English ways, and some of them have their pigtails hidden down their backs or coiled closely round their heads. Several have allowed their hair to grow, and wear it like an Englishman. Now and again among them is a companion still retaining the garb of his country, but in rich silks, and with the button, symbolical of gentle or noble rank, adorning his round cap, which he does not remove. The furnishing of the tables is very simple. They are decked with snow-white linen cloths and napkins and vases of flowers. Knives, forks, spoons and glasses are absent. Pretty, neatly dressed English waitresses take your order, and ask if you will have chop sticks or a spoon and fork. You look at your bill of fare; it is printed in Chinese with English translations, and you search in vain for the stewed or boiled dog which many are inclined to believe is the staple food of John Chinaman. You have a wide choice of deliciously cooked dishes, but you soon notice that everybody seems to be taking a hot "suey," or stew of some sort. The dish chosen by me was composed of small slices of veal and chicken, stewed with Chinese mushrooms, bamboo shoots, and beansprouts. It was served in a shallow bowl, and accompanying it was a second bowl filled with perfectly boiled rice, and a tiny bowl of walnut sauce.

TEA AND CHOP STICKS.

With this, and for that matter with all other dishes served, it was evidently customary to drink warm tea. A small pot and a little bowlcup was placed before each person, and the pale infusion, perfect in its flavour, was swallowed without milk or sugar. Nobody called for wine or beer. Using the chop sticks is somewhat difficult, and novices in the restaurant soon ask for a spoon and fork. Each mouthful should be dipped in the walnut sauce before being taken; and only after the practice of several meals are you able to perform the chop stick feat with celestial ease. The menu makes many suggestions to you if you wish to become familiar with Chinese dishes. Nearly all the young Chinamen around you speak German and French and English, and they are only too pleased to recommend delicacies to you. The titles, after you have discovered the composition of the dishes, are occasionally disappointing. You ask, for instance, for "Hung Shiu Wat Yu," and you find it is only boiled fish. Shark's fin, with minced chicken, is disguised as "Kai Yung Yu Chee," and costs eight shillings a portion. "Pat Po Chun Ap" turns out to be duck, and a whole one, sufficient for three people and served with ample rice and pots of tea, would be seven shillings. "Wan Kou Tai Yuk" is pork sandwiched in lily root; "Wui Wat Sin Ho" is discovered to be stewed fresh oysters; "Pat Pow Fan" is fried rice with sweetmeats. In a general way it is not expensive to make an excellent meal at this Chinese restaurant. Two shillings to half a crown will easily cover your bill, and you have an extraordinary, even weird, variety from which to make your choice, which may be regarded as a pleasant change from the sameness of dishes in English bills of fare. A secretary from the Chinese Legation, who prides himself on being a "bon vivant," advises as a breakfast menu this warm weather Pee Tan, followed by Chit Pee Ha and Loo Min, washed down with a cup or two of Suey Sin. This in English would be preserved eggs, sliced jellyfish, "noodles," and a certain brand of tea. Smart West-end people have occasional luncheon and after theatre supper parties "a la chinoise."

You can make your own self-raising flour, by adding to every pound of ordinary flour 2 oz. of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder and mixing dry. You will then have a self-raising flour always fresh and superior to anything which you can buy.

Remember—Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The centre of depression shown by the wind circulation this morning seems to have moved slightly in the north-westerly direction, and situated to the west of Allahabad. Depression is decreasing further in depth, and is likely to move northwards and disappear during to-day. The rainfall has decreased in the Eastern Bengal and deltaic Bengal, but has been fairly general in Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Central India. Total rainfall amount has been normal.

Principal amounts are.—Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Akyab report one inch; Myitkyina, Sibsagar, Silchar, two; Dibrugarh, Cheerapunji, four; Naya Dumka, Agra, Sutna, and Indore one; Neemuch, and Udaipur two; Jaipur, three-quarters; Saugor, three; Pachmarhi, two.

The forecast:—An increase in rainfall in the East United Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	51·39	54·24	54·68	45·19
Wednesday, 6th September..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	51·39	54·24	54·68	45·19
Same date last year	63·17	56·53	57·64	49·12

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (5th)	93·3	81·5	...	0·00
Jask	89·3	80·3	...	0·00
Muskat	90·3	82·1	...	...
Multan	105·8	82·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	98·4	78·4	...	8·37
Lahore	99·9	78·2	0·05	6·97
Sirsa	103·3	81·0	...	2·60
Ambala	99·5	78·9	...	10·47
Delhi	92·5	79·3	...	7·46
Agra	93·5	78·5	1·00	6·33
Mainpuri	93·3	77·1	0·36	7·41
Jhansi	86·0	76·5	0·08	11·62
Cawnpore	91·2	79·4	...	9·78
Allahabad	91·6	77·5	0·45	15·35
Jacobabad	110·1	81·8	...	0·05
Karachi	87·0	79·0	...	0·16
Ajmer	90·4	76·7	0·25	4·09
Jaipur	93·2	76·1	0·72	11·47
Kotah	84·6	76·6	0·05	12·48
Bhuj	94·5	76·0	...	1·64
Dwarka	84·8	76·7	...	1·38
Veraval	82·1	78·3	...	5·60
Rajkot	94·1	72·6	...	1·40
Bhavnagar Para	94·0	77·0	...	6·28
Surat	90·4	77·6	...	16·63
Ahmedabad	96·1	76·7	...	8·89
Deesa	95·8	78·9	0·03	9·13
Neemuch	79·4	71·0	2·14	17·80
Indore	77·1	70·6	1·15	14·20
Jubbulpore	82·8	73·8	0·77	35·45
Saugor	84·3	72·1	2·57	30·02
Hoshangabad	80·1	73·4	0·04	26·64
Khandwa	78·7	73·1	0·34	9·93
Akola	80·2	73·1	0·08	17·61
Amraoti	75·8	72·3	0·19	15·77
Nagpur	82·6	73·3	0·02	35·25
Chanda	88·5	75·5	...	34·83
Raipur	87·7	74·6	0·15	47·85
Bombay	86·3	78·4	...	45·49
Ratnagiri	84·8	75·4	0·10	63·38
Mormugao	84·5	76·7	0·03	66·28
Karwar	82·2	75·5	0·02	70·93
Malegaon	86·4	72·6	...	17·87
Ahmednagar	84·1	66·5	...	15·99
Poona	81·5	68·8	0·01	12·62
Sholapur	88·3	68·6	...	15·00
Bijapur	87·7	68·8	0·02	8·85
Belgaum	76·3	63·5	0·02	31·96
Aurangabad	85·2	68·2	0·62	18·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	73·2	0·10	27·20
Hyderabad	88·3	73·2	...	16·24
Mangalore	82·3	72·3	0·16	86·13
Calicut	84·8	75·1	...	79·50
Cochin	87·7	74·7	...	62·55
Colombo	88·0	75·5	0·15	10·61
Masulipatam	93·3	78·2	...	14·61
Bellary	92·0	73·2	...	3·59
Cuddapah	96·2	77·6	...	8·49
Madras	90·5	80·0	...	3·93
Bangalore	85·8	64·8	...	9·98
Coimbatore	88·9	69·3	...	10·41
Trichinopoly	100·1	75·8	0·30	2·22
Negapatam	95·0	78·0	0·15	4·80

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1911, giving date for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess except at Delhi: night temperature is also above normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0·45," Mainpuri 0·36," and Agra 1·00," Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is 10° F. in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·72" and Ajmer 0·25." Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah and in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India; Neemuch has had 2·14" and Indore 1·15". Skies are heavily clouded in west Central India and Gujarat and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India and in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half and light local rain in the southern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·77, Saugor 2·57", Khandwa 0·34", Amroati 0·19" and Raipur 0·15". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad records 0·62" of rain and Nizamabad 0·10" Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure is shown to-day in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Rainfall has been moderate to heavy in the north-east Central Provinces and west Central India, but has decreased and been local over the rest of the central parts of India. There has been an increase in the area of rainfall in Rajputana and the United Provinces. Precipitation has been insignificant on the West Coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan while in Gujarat and Kathiawar rainless weather continues. Local showers have occurred in Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Fairly general rain is likely in the north-east Central Provinces, west Central India and the south United Provinces, and local rain over the rest of the United Provinces and of the central parts of the country and in south Rajputana. Some showers may occur on the West Coast of the Peninsula and possibly in Gujarat and on the south Coromandal Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

119-11 Matubhai J and M Fakirmahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo vs. Sheribai widow and another Matubhai J and M Sharamrao M and H.

481-11 Payne and Co Nowla Donga and others vs Col W E Bambury Wadia G and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

14-11 Tyabji D and Co Gooldas Dayaram Master vs Bhagwandas D Master Jehangir and S.

Long Causes.

742-10 Jehangir and S Bhagwandas Dayaram and others vs Brijlal Dayaram Master and others Jehangir and S Tyabji D and Co

1105-10 Edgelow G W and Co Abdulla Gulam Hoosein Allana vs Rehmubhai Allana and others Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

1103-10 Edgelow G W and Co Mecherunnissa vs Rehmubhai Allana and others Thakurdas and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

859-15 Raghavaya B and N Jamnadas Doongersey and another vs. Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co, Dikshit D and S.

952-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla vs. Fatmabai widow and another vs. Tyabji D and Co

654-10 Bhaishankar K and G Bai Sonabai widow vs. Mathuradass Vasanji and another Mehta and D.

632-11 Captain and V Bai Bachubai and others Minochecher Dinshaw Edalji alias Minochecher Adarji Contractor Shamrao M and H

670-05 Pestonji R K and Co Jeewanbai widow vs Pandoo Pawshia Gowand and others Smetham B and Co Jehangir and S Shamrao M and H

672-05 Pestonji R K and Co Jeewanbai widow vs Gunpat Sunwar Sukat and others Smetham B and Co Jehangir and S Shamrao M and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Argument on Review.

167-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Lalji Nensey Judha vs Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

826-10 S A Tayabji Amtullaboo vs Mahomedally Hassonali Khambhahi Jamshedji R and D

46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhaishankar Nanabhai and others vs Morarji Keshowji Edgelow G W and Co.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chabildas Jeenabhai vs Amritbhai widow and others Tyabjee D and Co Jamshedji R and D Jehangir M and S Part heard

For Further Hearing and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

814-08 Motichand and D Salehbhai Eusufalli vs Abdul Hoosein Rajbhoy and others Jamshedji R P and Co Motichand and D

Long Causes.

899-10 Manecklal and T Bhagirathibai widow vs Ragho Babaji and others Manecklal and T S B Mehta

276-10 Tyabjee D and Co Keshowlal Varajlal vs Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein Pestonji R K and Co

813-10 Bicknell M and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latif Jitayakar and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P P Captain and V In person

379-1 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Sharoofchand vs Hanumanbux Shivjiram and another Dadachanji and C

759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjiwan and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.

622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashware Mirza M and Co.

417-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahimbhoy Khadirbhoy and others vs Goolamalli Rassoolji Nanu H and Co.

232-10 Crawford B and Co Bank of Bombay vs Davidas Gangabissen and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Petition for Hearing in Chambers.

6-1882 Craigie B and Co. In re Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited, vs The Bank of India Limited (petitioners.)

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

232-11 Dadachanji and P Nazeralli Shamsuddin vs Boodhabai Noortai.

Long Causes.

237-11 Payne and Co Claude Emil Calais vs The Indian Motor Taxicab Co Ld Crawford B and Co

238-11 Payne and Co Jean Baptista vs The Indian Motor Taxicab Co Ld Crawford B and Co

Short Cause.

627-11 Motichand and D Kupaji Dolaji and Co, vs Ranchordas Devkaran and others, Chitnis M and K.

Commercial Cause.

576-11 Madhowji K and C Chogmal Baptista Ledue vs the Indian Motor Taxicab Coy., Ld. Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

893-10 Tyabji D and Co Bai Amrutbai widow and others vs Koja Ebrahim Peerbhai and another Jamshedji R and W

894-10 Subnis and G Kallian Narayen Radha vs Shivram Mhota and Co Bicknell M and R

721-11 Mullah and M Bomanji Rustomji and Co vs Chandumal Dalsukram Javeri Raghavaya B and N

427-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co vs Tejpal Raisen Shroff D and D

907-10 Captain and V Mulji Pradhan vs Jehangir B Petit and Co Wadia G and Co

1172-08 Captain and V Salleh Mahomed Cassam vs Hassoonalli Goolam Hossein Payne and Co

751-10 Hiralal and Co Messrs Vishnu Balal and Co vs Purammall Gutji Singh and another Madhowji K and C Captain and V

290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedally Kamruddin and others vs Jamanlal Kissorilal and others Malvi H M and R.

527-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Harmukhrai Govindram vs Mishrilal Jaswantsingh, Khanderao H and M Jamshedji R and D

972-10 Tyabji D and Co Khushalchand Gopaldas vs Fulchand Gulabhchand Dundia Edgelow G W and Co

588-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jafferbhoy Somji and others Payne and Co Nadirsha and D Matubhai J and M

956-10 Unvalla and P Hari Noormahomed Cassum vs A Readymoney and Co Wadia G and Co

1035-10 In person Gopikisson Jugganath vs Meghraj Sukhdeodas Malvi H M and R

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1061-01 Little and Co Jivraj Hurjiwan vs Maneckbai widow and another Mansukhlpl G H and Co.

214-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Madhodas Daphtary F and D

Short Causes.

233-11 Jamshedji R and D Dwarkadas Tejbhandas vs Rajmul Kasturchand and others Judah and S.

Long Causes.

498-11 Smetham B and Co. The Davis and Lawrence Co. vs David Ezekiel Bcne Judah and S.

414-10 Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co

741-08 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co

431-10 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M D J Mandri.

897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhmi Narsinham and other Raghvaya B and N.

254-09 Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soodcrji Madhowji K & C.

375-10 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co

398-00 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.

22-08 Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Morobo and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

586-10 Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co. Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.

42-07 Tyabji D and Co. R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.

252-07 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.

THE TWO SERVICES.

TURRET GUNS AND CONCENTRATED FIRE.

Discussion on the relative merits of twin-gun, triple gun and four-gun turrets is still going forward in the naval gunnery world; but gradually there appears to be growing up a volume of expert opinion that may lead us to follow the Italians in adopting triple-gun structures, or may even eventually induce us to consider four-gun turrets, such as the French are contemplating. Science has enabled constructors to so build and balance turrets, if the latter expression be permissible, that even a considerable increase in their weight requires very little additional horse-power in the engines by means of which they are turned round; and the more guns that are placedin each of the turrets or gun-houses, as they are sometimes called, the less weight of armour, per gun, is needed to afford both the guns and their crews the necessary protection. It is well known that the great naval gunnery expert, Commander Sims, of the United States Navy, is in favour of more than two guns being placed in a turret, so long as the constructors can arrange for them to be fought efficiently on all bearings that twin-gun turrets can be used with effect. This, also, is believed to be the opinion strongly held by Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the great gunnery expert of the British war fleet, who has devoted over a quarter of a century to the close study of gunnery questions, and who is as active as ever, if not quite so much in the limelight as when his flag was flying in the fleet.

FIGHTING THE "TYPHOID CARRIERS."

A Home correspondent writes:—It is a good sign to see that such praiseworthy efforts are being made by the authorities to prevent, or as far as possible stamp out, all agencies that tend in any way to disseminate that great destructive disease among naval and military men—enteric fever. It is difficult to calculate the number of men which this disease robs the Navy of each year, who might have been saved to the senior service if all possible precautions had been taken. It is, of course, next to impossible to dam back all streams of pollution, but the most notorious, and those most easy to wrestle with, may be combated; and this is, we are glad to say, what the a Admiralty have determined to do in the future. They have issued certain orders to the fleet designed to this end; which, if zealously and persistently carried out by the persons concerned, should result in great advantages both to the individual and to the Navy as a whole. Things known as "typhoid carriers" are to be fought tooth and nail whenever and wherever they are encountered, and they are to be searched for in all cases of suspected men at naval hospitals, and in milk and green salads if they appear on board ship in suspected places. The Ortol and Widal tests are to be brought in play. All men who have suffered from enteric are to undergo thorough examination before they are subsequently allowed to be engaged on domestic duties in the Navy, to handle food, clean out filters and tanks, serve in the canteen, manufacture mineral waters, or any other duty in which "typhoid carriers" can by any means carry the contagion to their shipmates and fleetmates. On foreign stations these rules are to be rigidly obeyed. Such precautions are both necessary and commendable.

SUBMARINES ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Six more submarines have now been despatched on foreign service, three of which will be stationed at Gibraltar and a similar number at Malta. These boats are of the "B" class, older and smaller than the three boats of the "C" class which were sent to China in the early part of the year. They can better be spared from home for the present than the be spared from home for the present than the "C" boats, and in view of the smoother waters of the Mediterranean they should be quite as useful as those at Hong Kong. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these oversea flotillas are of much use except for exercises purposes. The submarine is essentially a weapon in the use of which it is numbers that will tell, and with only three boats in a flotilla, the chances of its being able to make a successful attack on an enemy's ship or ships are decreased. The policy of the Admiralty of late years has given us a submarine flotilla surpassing that of any other Power, and we might even now spare more submarines for oversea service. We can certainly do so before long if the rate of construction is not lessened. The submarine sections at home number from eight to twelve boats each, and while so many boats could not at first be allotted to foreign ports, half a dozen might be placed at Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar, a total of thirty-six. If this were done by the time the boats now under construction were ready for service, there would still be left over thirty vessels, excluding those of the "A" class, for the defence of the North Sea, or a total equal to that of the present flotillas at Dover, Harwihc, and Dundee. Germany has just completed her first dozen submarines, so hat even if she doubled this number in the next eighteen months, her total would still be less than that we have mentioned.

FIGHTING BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

After their experiences at Port Arthur, the Russians are convinced that night attacks will play an important part in future campaigns. The decision to issue illuminating appliances on the large scale was arrived at immediately after the war, but its execution has been delayed for want of funds. It is now announced that this important measure will be carried into effect very shortly. One 30in. searchlight is to be issued to the staff of each army corps, division of infantry or cavalry, and artillery brigade of twelve batteries, while each infantry regiment is to have one 14in. searchlight, to be afterwards increased to one per battalion. There is no doubt that this step will greatly increase the efficiency of the Russian forces, and will oblige other nations to follow suit. Of two opponents, the two who can command light or darkness at will must fight at an immense advantage.

A WEAPON FOR AEROPLANES.

The aviation section of the French Army have been conducting experiments with a grenade intended for the armament of aeroplanes against dirigibles. The grenade is a cylinder with a long slender point, one metre long. It contains a charge of melinite with a fuze, which is connected by a wire to a light wooden cross at the base of the cylinder. If the plane succeeds in getting above the dirigible the aviator drops one of these grenades upon the gas-bag. The point readily penetrates the envelope, but the wooden cross is arrested, and the resulting jerk upon the wire actuates the fuze, the effect being to blow a large hole in the envelope. Experiments with this grenade were conducted at the Eiffel Tower, a captive balloon being secured at the bottom while the grenade was dropped upon it from above, and in every instance the balloon was destroyed at once. The practical difficulty in the use of this device is to get above the dirigible; however, if the plane can take her antagonist by surprise, she has now a good chance of disabling her.

THE FRENCH GENERALS.

The late General Brun, when Minister for War endeavoured to put an end to a notorious scandal, the unfitness of many senior French officers for their posts. The matter has not been allowed to drop, and the Chamber has now brought in a Bill giving the War Office power summarily to retire any general incapable of doing his work. It was stated in the course of debate that one general commanding troops is completely blind, three are deaf, and several others too infirm to mount a horse, one cannot stand without a stick, and another is so obese that he has to inspect his troops from an armchair. Moreover, there is no limit of age for retired generals on the reserve list, and these continue to draw forage and other allowances long after they have ceased to be fit to take the field. An officer's fitness is supposed to be guaranted by medical inspection, but the medical boards are very indulgent as regards the degree of physical fitness supposed to suffice for a general. The present reform, if conscientiously carried out by M. Messimy, the new Minister for War, will naturally improve the position of the colonels and officers of junior rank.

THE BELGIAN ARTILLERY.

The artillery of the Belgian Army has now been completed to its full strength of fifty-two four-gun batteries. A new drill book has been issued, containing one feature of novelty—namely, a chapter on French and German guns, fire discipline, and artillery tactics. A further chapter on Belgian, French, and German infantry tactics is shortly to be added, for it is held that the soldier should know something of his adversaries and their ways in order to fight them to the best advantage. It is satisfactory to know that this view is understood to prevail at Whitehall, and that a new series of pamphlets is to be issued to supplement the existing Handbooks of Foreign Armies, which contain only dry details of equipment and organisation.

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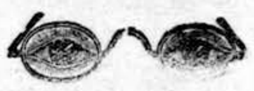

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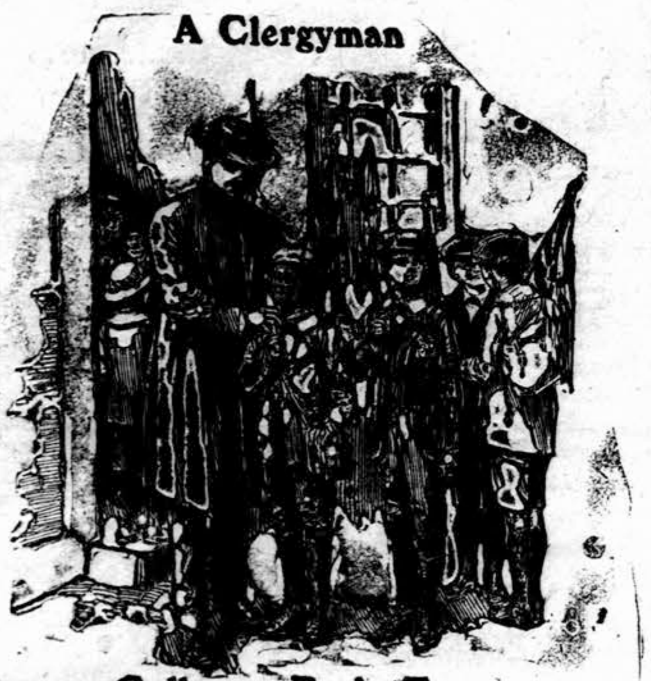
A Clergyman



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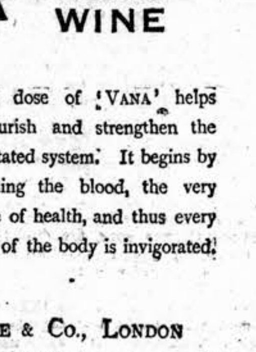

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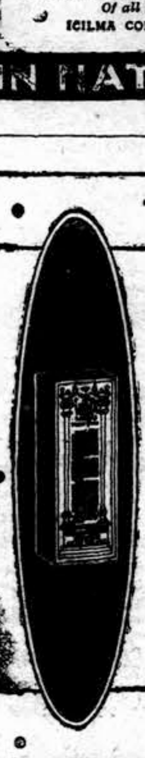

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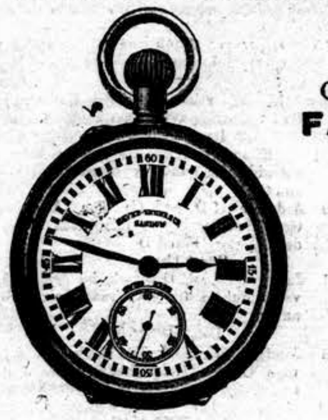

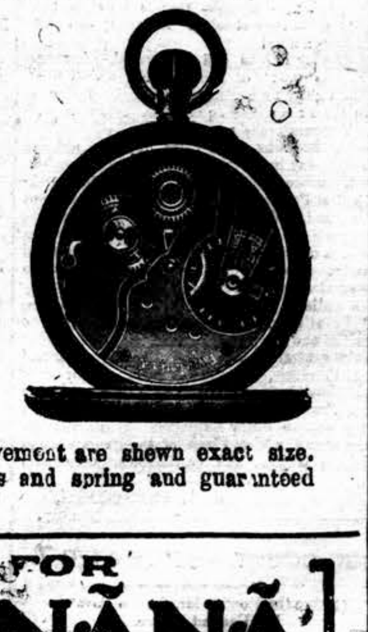

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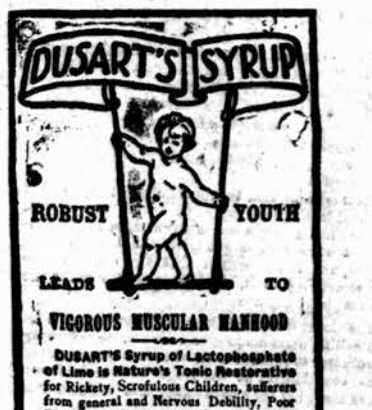

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
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For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Spermatorrhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

5th September, 1909.

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE
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